

Is our Phone Number and through this medium we shall be pleased to answer questions re—

MOTOR CARS,
MOTOR BOATS,
MOTOR CYCLES,
and their Accessories.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Dept.

[78]

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1877

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

Bovril develops big reserves of strength

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

[55-3]

No. 18,338. 號八十三百三千八萬一第 日二初月二年巳丁 HONGKONG FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1917. 五拜禮 號三十月二年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 275 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

[187]

OTARD'S

BRANDY.

Shipped by

OTARD, DUPUY & Co.,

COGNAC.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Telephone No. 74.

[13-3]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

B. Popular, English Manufacturers.

In all Bore and Size.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 5580; at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and ALL GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

[100]

A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Various Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1218.

[70]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 2.15 " "	" " 10 "
2.15 " " 3.15 " "	" " 10 "
3.15 " " 4.00 " "	" " 15 "
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	" " 15 "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 7.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "
7.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
8.00 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 "
9.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 " "	" " 10 "
12.00 " " 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 10 "

NOTIFICATIONS

MOUTRIE PIANOS

Represent the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction combined with the embodiment of forty years' experience.

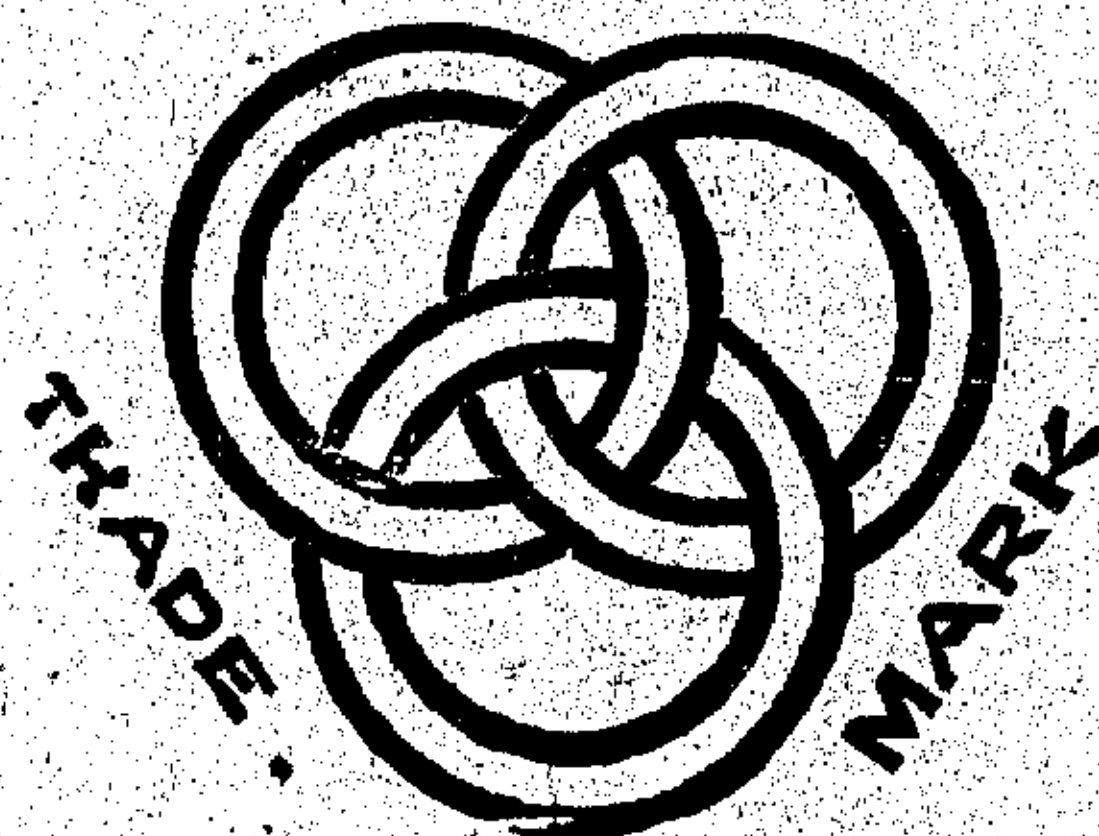
GUARANTEED

FIVE YEARS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

BALLANTINE'S BEER AND STOUT



PURITY, QUALITY AND FLAVOUR
WITH
"THREE RINGS."

DONNELLY & WHYTE,
SOLE AGENTS.

TEL. 636.

FOR RACE WEEK

SPECIAL
DISPLAY
OF NEW GOODS

MACKINTOSH'S

THE
DEPENDABLE
MEN'S STORE.

MACKINTOSH Men's Wear DES VŒUX RD.,
& Co., Ltd., Specialists, No. 16.

A HUMIDOR FREE.

FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY TO INTRODUCE

"AMULET"

SMOKING MIXTURE.

To a wider circle of smokers, we have decided to offer 8 ozs. of this splendid Tobacco packed in a highly serviceable Glass Humidor for \$2.60, which is the price of 8 ozs. of this Tobacco alone.

As the number of these Humidors is limited you should

SECURE ONE AT ONCE.

It will keep your Tobacco fresh during the damp weather.

Obtainable from:

Messrs. HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
A. S. WATSON & CO.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
GRACE, EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE.
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN CIGAR STORE.
SINGAPORE & CO.

MANUFACTURED BY—

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO

CO., LTD.,

LONDON.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—
His Excellency the Governor, Sir FRANK HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.
His Excellency Major-General F. VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).
Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).
Hon. Mr. W. CHATMAN, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).
Hon. Mr. Wai Yut, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
Hon. Mr. E. SHELLIM.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.
Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAI.
Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON.
Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Council).

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the recommendations of the Economic Conference of the Allies held at Paris on June 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1916, also the Jurors' List.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the report on the completion of the Kowloon Railway Station. All photographs of the new low level dam under construction at Tytan Tuk.

WAR LOAN MATTERS.

H.E. the Governor, before proceeding with the agenda, said:—On the 3rd Feb. I received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in which it was suggested for my consideration that the Government of this Colony should take up a portion of the War Loan on behalf of permanent officials willing to subscribe by deductions from their salaries for a period of one year. I laid the proposal before the Honourable Unofficial Members of this Council on the 14th February and you agreed to the proposal that advances of salary should be made as suggested by the Secretary of State and that the advances should not bear interest. I have been informed by the Secretary of State that the requisite amount of fully paid stock of the War Loan will be placed at the disposal of the Government of this Colony at a price plus accrued interest at from the 16th February to the date of payment. I am obliged to the Unofficial Members for their action in this matter.

WAR GIFTS.

H.E. the Governor also said:—When I met Honourable Members on the 11th January it was decided that a further sum of \$2,000,000 should be given to His Majesty's Government for the purposes of the war to make up the total sum of \$5,000,000 which had previously been agreed upon as the Colony's gift. It was also decided that a sum of \$1,500,000 should be sent at once and a further sum of \$500,000 as soon as the money was available. I am glad to inform you that it was possible to add the \$500,000 on the 15th February. It has been paid to the Treasury Chest. Officer in this Colony, and the Secretary of State has been informed accordingly. On the occasion above referred to, I informed you of certain steps which I had taken with a view to increasing taxation for the purpose of contributing still further to Imperial War Funds. I hope very shortly to make definite proposals to you on this subject.

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table Finance Minutes Nos. 1 to 5, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

THE WAR LOAN.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the War Loan Ordinance, 1915."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state that the object of this Bill is to provide that the revenue appropriated for the service of the Hongkong War Loan shall be exempt from military contribution.

POWERS OF ARREST.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Interpretation Ordinance, 1911."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state that it is desirable to make it clear that the powers conferred by Ordinance No. 6 of 1915 are to be in addition to those conferred by any other enactment. This object is proposed to be effected by the addition of the appropriate words to the clause which at present appears as section 2 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1915. As that Ordinance is short and has already been amended once it seems to be the more convenient course, to repeat it, and the amending Ordinance and to enact the provisions of those two Ordinances with the above addition.

INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Interpretation Ordinance, 1911."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state that the object of Clause 3 of this Bill is to make it clear that powers conferred by an Ordinance may be exercised at any

time after the passing of the Ordinance, even before its commencement, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of bringing the Ordinance into operation. This was clearly the intention of the existing section, but the reference in that section to the suspending of an Ordinance might be construed as limiting the section to Ordinances which contain a suspending clause. The section which it is now proposed to substitute follows as closely as possible the wording of the corresponding section, Section 37, in the United Kingdom Interpretation Act, 1889. It is not possible to follow the wording of the Act exactly, because an Act of the Imperial Parliament comes into effect on the day on which the Royal Assent is given, while an Ordinance in this Colony does not come into operation until the date of its publication in the Gazette.

Clause 3 of the Bill repeals the definition of "Revenue officer" and "Excise officer" in the Principal Ordinance. The term "Excise officer" is no longer in use, the class of officers to whom it was formerly applied having ceased to exist. The subject of revenue officers is dealt with in a Bill which will be introduced at the same meeting of the Legislative Council as this Bill.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE TREATY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to make such provisions as are necessary to enable the Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty to come into force as regards the Colony of Hongkong."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state that it is proposed that this Colony shall signify its adherence to the recent Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty, and Article 6 of that treaty requires adherence to restrict the use of the terms Port and Madeira to wine which is the produce of Portugal and Madeira respectively.

This Bill, which is founded on the English Act providing for the necessary legislation. The Act and treaty were published in the Gazette of the 20th February, 1915.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to make such provisions for the better protection of forests, forest reserves and plantations from fire."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state that the object of this Bill is to make provision for the protection from fire of trees on Crown land.

PROTECTION OF TREES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to make further provision for the protection of trees on Crown land and other Crown property from wilful damage."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state that one of the objects of this Bill is to alter the definition of the body contemplated by the Crown Land Preservation Ordinance, 1910, for the purpose of enquiring into causes of damage to trees on Crown land or other Crown property with a view to the imposition of a fine on any village or area by the inhabitants of whom the damage was caused. In the New Territories the body will now consist of the District Officer and the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department instead of the District Officer and Assistant District Officer. In the rest of the Colony the body will consist of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department and either the Secretary for Chinese Affairs or one of his Assistants.

The other object of the Bill is to widen the incidence of the fine and thereby to make it fairer. Under the present Ordinance the fine falls on the owners who are on the Crown rent roll, while the persons on the village rent roll escape.

The form of the present Ordinance makes it somewhat difficult to amend, and this Bill repeals it and re-enacts the appropriate provisions.

EXTRADITION.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Malay States Extradition Ordinance, 1903."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state that the Straits Settlements and Protected States Fugitive Offenders Order in Council, 1916, which was made by virtue of the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders (Protected States) Act, 1915, provides that the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, is to apply as if the Federated Malay States, Malacca, Brunei and North Borneo were British possessions. This Order in Council, which was published in the Hongkong Gazette of the 15th December, 1916, was brought into force on the 1st February, 1917, by the necessary notification under Article 1, and from that date the Malay States Extradition Ordinance, 1903, Ordinance No. 4 of 1903, of the Ordinances of Hongkong, was rendered unnecessary except as regards the State of Trengganu. This Bill accordingly repeals the Ordinance in question except in so far as it applies to that State.

PHARMACY AND POISONS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1916."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state that the object of this Bill is to make certain minor or formal corrections in the Principal Ordinance. The defective points in the Principal Ordinance are as follows:—

In Sections 10 and 21 (1) and (3) it is not clear whether the phrase "in respect of which an offence has been committed" applies to "drugs and other appliances" as well as to "poison" or "to poison" only. The Bill makes it clear that the reference is both to poison and to drugs and other appliances.

In Sections 18 and 19 the expression "every premises" is not grammatical.

In Section 21 (1) (a) the words "dwelling house, shop, building" were left in by mistake from a former draft.

In Section 21 (1) (c) the words "or designated" are now inserted in order to enable a description to be inserted in a warrant where the name is not known.

In Section 22 (1) a reference to ships is now added.

ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING UP).

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg to move that the last Bill appearing on the "orders of the day" (An Ordinance to amend further the Alien Enemies (Winding Up) Ordinance, 1911) be withdrawn, since the Bill was read a first time new points have arisen, which have necessitated so many changes and alterations in the Bill that it has been found necessary to have it withdrawn. I therefore propose that it be withdrawn.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and this was agreed to.

COMMITTEES.

The following Committees were appointed:—

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Colonial Secretary (Chairman), The General Officer Commanding, The Attorney-General, The Colonial Treasurer, The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, The Director of Public Works, The Captain Superintendent of Police, Mr. Wai Yut, C.M.G., Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. E. Shellim, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. P. H. Holyoak, and Mr. C. E. Anton.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.—The Director of Public Works (Chairman), The Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Wai Yut, C.M.G., Mr. E. Shellim, and Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

LAW COMMITTEE.—The Attorney-General (Chairman), The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. Lau Chu Pak and Mr. C. E. Anton.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

HARBOUR EXPENSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$2,175) in aid of Harbour Master's Department, Special Expenditure, Wireless Installation for the Steam Tender *Atsuta*.

The CHAIRMAN.—We had an opportunity of acquiring the wireless installation at a very moderate price, and it was considered that it would be very useful for the *Atsuta* to be able to communicate with the wireless station in Hongkong and at D'Aguiar from the outlying parts of the Colony. It has been purchased and set up, and found to work very satisfactorily.

The vote was agreed to.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of thirty dollars (\$30) in aid of Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong Miscellaneous, Dredging off Kowloon Point.

The CHAIRMAN.—This is for certain overtime by men employed on the dredger which was not paid last year.

The vote was agreed to.

CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two hundred and sixty dollars (\$260) in aid of the various Charitable Services, Other Charitable Allowances, Refund of salaries stolen from Clerks of the Public Works Department.

The CHAIRMAN.—This sum represents the amount of salaries stolen from the clerks in the Public Works Department, in accordance with the practice in every department, the clerks are paid by cheque, and, again, in accordance with custom, the clerks entrusted a messenger with the cheques for the purpose of changing them. In this particular case the messenger cashed the cheques and then absconded from the Colony.

The COLONIAL TREASURER.—Was he a messenger? I thought he was a foreman of some kind.

The CHAIRMAN.—Yes, he was a foreman.

Hon. Mr. SHELLIM.—I think these clerks ought to suffer for their own folly.

The CHAIRMAN.—I do not think it can be called their own folly. It may have been a little indiscreet. The man entrusted with the cheques was not a foreman in the ordinary sense of the word.

Hon. Mr. SHELLIM.—It seems to me to be a very weak sort of scheme.

The CHAIRMAN.—It is a question whether these clerks should lose their salaries. If they had to go to the bank to cash their cheques they might have to wait a long time, and it is a question whether they can be allowed to leave the office for this purpose.

Hon. Mr. SHELLIM.—Could not some other and more sound system be provided?

The CHAIRMAN.—Another system was tried, that of paying the clerks in cash, but it took a considerable time and was not found to work at all well.

The COLONIAL TREASURER.—I have never heard of a head of a department refusing to allow an employee to go out to cash his cheque.

The CHAIRMAN.—The Governor recommends that we should vote this sum to replace the lost salaries.

The vote was agreed to.

POLICE AND PRISON.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand and eight hundred dollars (\$1,800) in aid of Police and Prison Department, A—Police, Other Charges, Rent for Police Reserve Headquarters.

The CHAIRMAN.—The Police Reserve find that the funds at their disposal are quite inadequate for them. They are paying a pretty heavy rent for their headquarters, which serve an extremely useful purpose. We propose to house them, eventually, in the new building at the Central Police Station. At present the rent of the other premises has to be paid, and the Government proposes to pay half of it. This sum represents that amount for this year.

The vote was agreed to.

HARBOUR DAMAGE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand and two hundred dollars (\$2,200) in aid of Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, Repairing and relaying the Telephone Cable across the Harbour damaged by the s.s. *Mau Sang*.

The CHAIRMAN.—In the nearest approach to a typhoon we had last year this ship dragged her anchors and they came into contact with the new cable. The matter has been inquired into very carefully, and the report is to the effect that the master of the ship was in no way to blame.

The vote was agreed to.

CANTON WAR INVESTMENTS ASSOCIATION.

EXPLANATION OF THE COST OF THE BONDS.

At the request of a considerable number of subscribers the Committee submit the following explanation as to the cost of the Bonds.

The figure named on the prospectus of \$100 Hongkong Currency is a tentative one only. When the scheme was originally drawn up, the rate of exchange was not so high as it is to-day, and it was thought better to name a figure which would assure a return of part of the purchase-price to subscribers rather than risk having to make a further call.

The rate of exchange which will actually be obtained by subscribers will be that ruling on or about 5th March, and that rate will apply to the cost of the whole Bond and not merely to the first payment.

To-day, for example, the rate on Singapore is 104½, i.e., 100 Hongkong dollars equal 104½ Straits dollars, but as a basis of reckoning we will assume that exchange is at par, i.e., 100 Hongkong dollars equal 100 Straits dollars. The cost of the Bonds would then work out as follows:—

As all Bonds applied for by subscribers will be paid for in full on or about 5th March, arrangements having been made for money to be advanced for that purpose, it follows:—

	cts.
5th Mar., 1st Payt., \$27, outstanding	37
\$73, Interest on \$73, 1 month	37
5th Apr., 2nd Payt., \$27, outstanding	23
\$46, Interest on \$46, 1 month	23
5th May, 3rd Payt., \$27, outstanding	10
\$19, Interest on \$19, 1 month	10
5th June, 4th Payt., \$27, outstanding	—
nil	—
Amount of expenses per Bond, say	70
	\$1.70

So that the cost of the Bond would be \$100 Hongkong Currency plus \$1.70 for interest and expenses, and as \$108 would have been paid by subscribers a return of \$6.50 per unit would be immediately made.

Subscribers are reminded that the Bond itself bears interest at 6 per cent. from date of issue (which will be on or about 5th March), so that they are not losers by the interest as shown above and they obtain the Bonds at absolutely cost price plus a few cents per \$100 bond for expenses.

As a good many subscribers have signified that they would prefer to pay in full for the Straits Settlements War Loan Bonds rather than by instalments (and so save having to pay any interest), the Committee have now arranged that this can be done.

Each application for Bonds to be paid for in Cash will be dealt with separately and subscribers will be charged exactly the same amount they would pay if they went to the Bank direct, no fee being levied by the Association.

As regards the rate of exchange, this will be fixed with the Bank as each applicant directs—either on receipt of the application or (if no instructions are given) on the 5th March, 1917.

A number of Subscribers are taking up Bonds both for cash and on the instalment plan. This commendable example might well be followed.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

CHINESE RECREATION C.C. v. THE UNIVERSITY.

In this match, which will commence at 2.15 p.m. to-morrow, on the Chinese Recreation Club's ground, the University will be represented by:—

Ng Tze Kwong, G. E. Marley, K. Brayshaw, J. D. Wright, R. Pousonby Fane, A. H. Humjahn, Ade Souse, A. G. Warren, D. Dixon, W. Gittins and G. Hall. Scorer, G. S. Kwok.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. K.S.L.I.

In this match to be played to-morrow afternoon (kick-off, 4 p.m.) Hongkong F.C. will be represented by the following:—

A. L. Goldenberg, F. W. Black and F. J. Dickie; J. Rodger, J. Stewart and M. L. Bailton; G. A. Robinson, J. M. Walker, J. F. Stalker, H. McE. MacFavish, and F. C. Clomo. Reserve, J. Ralston.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY COURSE, PART II.

Sunday, February 25th.
All ranks of the following units who either (1) passed Part II. of the 1916 Course or (2) Part I. of the 1917 Course, will attend the Range on Sunday next, Feb. 25th:—No. 2 Platoon, No. 3 Company, No. 4 Company.

Leave Make Pier 9 a.m. Uniform with helmets. Service rifles to be brought by those in possession of same. No other pattern rifle to be brought. The following will attend for Range duties on this date:—Chief Inspectors Mason and Sirdar Khan, Sgt. Major Boylanee, Staff-Inspector Lanigan, Inspectors Lammert, Silva Netto and C.M.S. Alves.

Return from Stonecutters about 4.30 p.m. Members will make their own arrangements for drinks and tiffin.

(Sd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.)

February 22nd, 1917.

HONGKONG'S MAN-POWER. MILITARY SERVICE COMMISSION. STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council yesterday, H.E. the Governor made an interesting statement regarding the formation and powers of the recently formed Military Service Commission.

His Excellency said:—Gentlemen,—You will no doubt desire some information on the subject of the recent appointment of a Commission to consider the cases of men who wish to offer their services with His Majesty's Forces beyond the Colony. On the 21st December I made reference, not by any means for the first time, to the policy of this Government in this matter. As that statement appears to have been widely misinterpreted I desire to take this opportunity of elucidating it. I said that the policy of this Government has been to grant facilities to every man who can be spared from this Colony to go to the front, and to organize the remainder as members of the local armed forces or in other capacities in work connected with the war, and I added that it had been my unpleasant duty to refuse the applications of scores of men to leave the Colony to go to the front. The phrase "spared from the Colony" meant, of course, spared by their employers or by the Colonial Government. In no single instance since the outbreak of war have I refused permission to leave the Colony to a man who could be so spared. These remarks were made in defence of the members of the local armed forces against whom unjustifiable aspersions as to their patriotism had been made. As time went on it is no matter of surprise that many men in the Colony were dissatisfied with the circumstances in which they found themselves, and on the 15th January a letter was presented to the Government signed by a number of men of military age, which is as follows:—

"In view of the equivocal position in which the majority of men in this Colony between the ages of 20 and 35 are placed, it has been suggested that a deputation should be formed representing those men who are eligible for military duty or for war work in some form, to call upon H.E. the Governor in order to express their desire for authoritative settlement of a question which is a very vital one to each man individually and not without importance to the Colony as a whole.

"The undersigned will esteem it an act of courtesy if you will place this letter before H.E. the Governor together with their respectful request that he will appoint a time at which, and a place where, they may be allowed to call upon him.

"Among the questions proposed are the following:—

"1.—Are men at present resident in the Colony, and who are either eligible for military duty or for some form of war work, expressly forbidden by the Colonial Government from volunteering for service outside this Colony?

"2.—If the answer to the foregoing is in the negative, will the Colonial Government consider the advisability of appointing a responsible body to consider individual applications, and to ascertain from the Managers of all the business houses in the Colony whether or not it is possible to continue to maintain the Colony's trade with further reduced employment of native servants?

"3.—If the answer to No. 1 is in the affirmative will the Colonial Government give to each applicant individually an undertaking that his services are required in this Colony and that he is definitely forbidden to volunteer for active service elsewhere?"

As a result I received a deputation from the signatories to the letter on the 23rd January, and on the following day I caused a reply to be sent to their letter, which is as follows:—

"I am directed to inform you that the Governor has considered your letter of the 15th instant and directs me to reply to the questions contained therein, as follows:—

Question 1.—The answer is in the negative.

Question 2.—The Governor is at present not prepared to appoint such a body as is referred to for the following reasons:—

(a).—His Excellency holds the strong opinion that such organization must have legal sanction and must be based upon compulsory service.

(b).—His Excellency could not properly initiate the necessary legislation without the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Question 3.—It follows from the answer to question 1 that the answer must be in the negative.

"His Excellency recognizes that the present condition is unsatisfactory, and is sending this correspondence to the Secretary of State with a recommendation for the imposition of compulsory service with the necessary power of exemption, of such a nature as will enable the Government to issue certificates such as you refer to.

"At the interview which the Governor had on the 23rd instant with a deputation representing the signatories of your letter, His Excellency explained the replies set out above, and I am now to inform you that he will communicate to the Secretary of State your desire that the solution recommended by the Governor is not approved some other will be found without delay.—I am, etc., (Sd.) CLAUDE SAVENY, Colonial Secretary.

I reported fully on the subject to the Secretary of State in despatches dated the 22nd and 29th January, and the essential parts of these despatches were communicated to the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and to certain Heads of Firms with whom I had discussed the subject on the 20th January. On the 2nd February the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils submitted the following document:—

"The Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils strongly advise that the Government appoint a Board, with an unofficial majority of members, and with the following functions and powers:—

"1.—To hear cases brought voluntarily before it of men between the ages of 18 and 35 who have been medically certified as fit for active service in the war, and who desire to leave the Colony for that purpose, but whose employers think they cannot be spared or who for any other reason have difficulty in going;

"2.—To advise in the said cases upon the course which the Board considers ought to be taken;

"3.—To grant certificates in the said cases to those men whom the Board considers indispensable in the interests of the Colony for the civil work on which they are engaged, or who are detained by the Military Authorities for local defence.

I confess that I would have preferred to have awaited the consideration by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, from whom I had asked for a telegraphic reply, of the proposals made by me, but after an interview with the Unofficial Members of both Councils and on their urgent representation I telegraphed to the Secretary of State as follows:—

"Unofficial Members of Executive and Legislative Councils are very anxious that I should appoint a Commission under Ordinance No. 13 of 1880 to hear and advise on cases of men (not over 41 years old) certified as fit for active service outside the Colony who wish to offer their services but whose employers are of opinion that they cannot be spared. I should be glad to hear by cable that you have no objection to my appointing such a Commission."

On the 7th February the Secretary of State approved of the appointment of such a Commission. The Commission appointed by me consists of seven members, one representing the men of military age who addressed the Government on the 15th January, while the others are men of high standing in the Colony whose names, I feel sure, command the respect and confidence of the community. The terms of reference to the Commission are so widely drawn that they include the consideration of cases from persons in the employment of the Naval and Military civil establishments and of the Colonial Civil Service. It is of course not desired to hear cases from persons in the first two categories, and I have since excepted these two establishments. I have not excepted the Civil Service because I desired that men whose applications to serve had been refused should not be deprived of an opportunity of having their cases heard by the Commission. But here I must point out that civil servants are not in the same position as men outside the Civil Service. Civil servants are servants of the Crown, and the Governor—responsible as he is for carrying on the administration of the Colony and of maintaining peace and good order and the protection of life and property therein—is bound to decide the number of officers required to carry on the work that is absolutely necessary in the public interest. In this connection I would draw your attention to the copy of telegrams, from and to the Secretary of State which have been furnished to you, and of the statement of the number of officers so far released for service with His Majesty's armies or for other war work. There are other cases still under consideration due to fresh circumstances, such as return of officers off leave and renunciation of leave due to the embargo placed on women and children travelling, and you may rest assured that from time to time careful revision is made.

The number of applications received by the Commission is considerable, and many have already been dealt with.

It must be assumed that all those who have voluntarily submitted themselves to the judgment of the Commissioners desire, if permitted, to leave the Colony for active service in the war, but it is obvious that in some cases serious questions may arise as to how provision is to be made for those dependent on them during their absence. In the case of officers holding permanent posts in the Government service no such questions arise. Under instructions from the Secretary of State their posts are kept open for them until their return from Military or Naval service, and such service will count in full for Colonial pension and for increments (if any) of Colonial salary, while they receive such a monthly allowance from Colonial funds as with their Military or Naval pay makes up their Colonial full salary.

In the case of others their employers are acting with equal liberality, and I should like to express on behalf of the community our deep sense of the genuine patriotism displayed by some of the leading firms in the Colony in this matter.

In all cases the Colonial Government has since the beginning of the war made itself responsible for providing passages for all those who require them, and with the sanction of honourable members I propose to continue this practice.

There still remains, however, the question of making provision in cases where nothing is available except the separation allowance granted by the Imperial Government. If any such case arises I propose to make recommendations to you for dealing with it.

The code telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Officer Administering the Government, on 30th November, 1916, was as follows:—"Please telegraph total number of officers of your

Government who have been allowed to join Army and Navy for active service and number of European employees in the service of Government of military age. Am I justified in stating that Colonial Government has released for war service as many as possible men consistent with maintenance of administration and local security.—BOMAR LAW."

The code telegram from the Governor of Hongkong, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on 18th December, 1916, was as follows:—"Your telegram 30th November. Total number of officers who have been allowed to go on active service 68 including the 10 police accepted see your telegram 4th November. Number of European employees of military age unmarried 141 married 102 taking age as 41. I am considering whether 10 more police and a very few others can be spared but speaking generally you would be justified in making statement referred to in your telegram.—MAX."

The details of the statement are as follows:—

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Senior Staff, 5. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces. N. L. Smith and G. R. Sayer. Remaining in Hongkong, 3.

Subordinate Staff, 1. Remaining in Hongkong, 1.
SECRETARIAT FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS.
Senior Staff, 4. Remaining in Hongkong, 3 (1 vacancy). Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, nil.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.
Senior Staff, 3. Remaining in Hongkong, 2, 1 on leave.
Subordinate Staff, 1. Remaining in Hongkong, 1. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, nil.

TREASURY.
Senior Staff, 1. Remaining in Hongkong, 1. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, nil.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.
Senior Staff, 1. Remaining in Hongkong, 1. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, nil.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.
Senior Staff, 6. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, 6. R. E. Taylor. Remaining in Hongkong, 4, 1 vacancy.

Subordinate Staff, 10. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, 8. H. A. Craig, R. P. Lanfesty, A. W. Daily. Remaining in Hongkong, 7.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPARTMENT.
Senior Staff, 4. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, nil. Remaining in Hongkong, 4.

Subordinate Staff, 9. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, 9. Knight. Remaining in Hongkong, 7 (1 on leave).

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.
Senior Staff, 3. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, 3. B. D. Evans. Remaining in Hongkong, 2.

SUPREME COURT.
Senior Staff, 4. Lent to Colonial Officer for war work, S. B. B. McElderry. Remaining in Hongkong, 2 (1 vacancy).

Subordinate Staff, 4. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, nil. Remaining in Hongkong, 4.

OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S OFFICE.
Senior Staff, 1. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, nil. Remaining in Hongkong, 1.

MAGISTRACY.
Senior Staff, 3. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, nil. Remaining in Hongkong, 3 (1 employed part time in police).

DISTRICT OFFICE (TAIPO).
Senior Staff, 1. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, nil. Remaining in Hongkong, 1.

Subordinate Staff, 2. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, 2. Hollands. Remaining in Hongkong, 1.

DISTRICT OFFICE (SOUTH).
Senior Staff, 1. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, M. J. Green. Remaining in Hongkong, 1 (Dyer Ball, Acting A.D.O./S.).

Subordinate Staff, 1. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, nil. Remaining in Hongkong, 1 (on leave ill).

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Senior Staff, 1. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, nil. Remaining in Hongkong, 1.

CROWN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.
Senior Staff, 2. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, nil. Remaining in Hongkong, 2 (one will probably have to go on leave).

LAND OFFICE.
Senior Staff, 2. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, nil. Remaining in Hongkong, 1 (1 vacancy).

POLICE DEPARTMENT.
Senior Staff, 4. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, 4. Burlingham, C. G. Perdue. Remaining in Hongkong, 3.

Subordinate Staff, 159. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, 159. Lee-Sergt. Epillett, P.-e's Wakeford, Phillips, Lefever, Booker, Munro, Kelly, Drury, Wilson, Bloor, Shaftain, Barnett, Hourihan, Lane, Hoare, R. Edwards, Henderson, Vincent, Lee-Sergt. Paterson, Singleton, Hutchins, Charke, P.-e's Painting (killed), W. Reid, A. Reid, Coots, Birch, Allchurch (killed), J. Edwards, Dick, Delahanty, Carpenter, Tillias, Swan, James, Lee-Sergt. Wilson, P.-e's Dorrington, Stinson, Goble, Logan, Andrews, Nicoll, Phillips, Williams, Alexander, Brennan, Robertson, Harroon, McLendon, J. Murphy, J. D. Murphy, Ellis, Pol. Sergt. Hedge, Lee-Sergt. Wilson, P.-e's Gardner (killed), J. R. Clark, A. R. Clark, Reynolds, Lee-Sergt. Paterson. Remaining in Hongkong, 88 (3 vacancies).

PRISON DEPARTMENT.
Senior Staff, 1. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, nil. Remaining in Hongkong, 1.

Subordinate Staff, 27. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, 27. Warders Speed, Didsbury, Miller, Johnson, May (killed). Remaining in Hongkong, 17 (6 vacancies).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
Senior Staff, 6. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, nil. Remaining in Hongkong, 6. (Release of one under consideration.)

Subordinate Staff, 6. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, 6. P. Leigh, J. O. Ralls, C. D. de Hazy. Remaining in Hongkong, 3.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

ALLIES' ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S INVITATION TO HONGKONG.

At yesterday's meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council, the Colonial Secretary laid on the table a letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated September last, enclosing the recommendations of the Economic Conference of the Allies held at Paris, in June, 1916, and stating:—

"You are aware that His Majesty's Government have under consideration the commercial and industrial policy to be adopted after the War, and the measures to be taken to avoid any recurrence of the dangers to which the Empire has been exposed by the growth of German trade and influence within it. The measures to be taken during the period of reconstruction and afterwards have recently been discussed by the Allied Governments, and I invite your attention to the Recommendations of the Economic Conference of the Allies, of which you have already received a copy.

"A Committee has been appointed to consider the commercial and industrial policy of the United Kingdom after the War, with special reference to the conclusions of the Conference. This Committee will consider the questions before them primarily from the point of view of the United Kingdom, and, as stated by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on the 24th July last, its appointment is a step preliminary to the convening of a Conference representative of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, and India. At such Conference it will devolve on the Secretary of State for the Colonies to secure consideration of any special circumstances affecting the interests of any particular Colony or Protectorate. I should therefore be glad to receive from you a considered statement of the views of your Government on the Recommendations of the Conference and on the questions submitted to the Committee, so far as the circumstances of the Colony or Protectorate under your Government appear to you to call for special attention in connection with him. You will no doubt wish to consult representative persons and bodies before replying to this despatch, which you are at liberty to make public."

Then follows the recommendations, which have already been published, for the period of the war, the period of reconstruction, and for permanent mutual assistance and collaboration among the Allies.

The Committee referred to considered the following questions:—

- (a).—What industries are essential to the future safety of the nation; and what steps should be taken to maintain or establish them.
- (b).—What steps should be taken to recover home and foreign trade lost during the War, and to secure new markets.
- (c).—To what extent and by what means the resources of the Empire should, and can, be developed.
- (d).—To what extent and by what means the sources of supply within the Empire can be prevented from falling under foreign control.

The following summary of the Committee's main findings appeared in our cable columns yesterday:—

The Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy, of which Lord Balfour of Burleigh is chairman, recommends that, in view of the experience of the war, special steps ought to be taken to stimulate the production of food-stuffs, raw materials, and manufactures within the Empire, wherever expansion of production is possible. It is economically desirable, for the safety and welfare of the Empire, therefore, that the Imperial Council should now declare adherence to the principle of preference for products and manufactures of the Dominions in respect of any Customs Duties now or hereafter imposed on imports to the United Kingdom.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.
Senior Staff, 4. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, nil. Remaining in Hongkong, 4.

Subordinate Staff, 31. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, H. J. Millington, W. Elliott, W. Hill. Remaining in Hongkong, 27 (1 on leave).

BOTANICAL AND FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.
Senior Staff, 2. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, H. Green. Remaining in Hongkong, 1.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.
Senior Staff, 22. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, Mr. A. O. Brown, Mr. A. B. Sutherland, Mr. C. Mycock, Mr. R. Barlow, Mr. G. P. de Martin and Mr. F. J. de Rome, the latter two lent to Censorate. Remaining in Hongkong, 14 (3 on leave).

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.
Subordinate Staff, 2. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, nil. Remaining in Hongkong, 2.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Senior Staff, 35. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, E. B. Reed, B. H. Halliwell, S. H. H. Lier, A. Anderson and H. West. Remaining in Hongkong, 30.

Subordinate Staff, 32. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, U. A. Farrell. Remaining in Hongkong, 31 (1 on leave).

POST OFFICE.
Senior Staff, 5. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, nil. Remaining in Hongkong, 5.

Subordinate Staff, 3. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, nil. Remaining in Hongkong, 3.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
Senior Staff, 5. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, O. D. Lambert. Remaining in Hongkong, 4.

Subordinate Staff, 7. Allowed to join H.M.'s Forces, W. S. Cuff. Remaining in Hongkong, 6.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Established 1830.

Telephone 1741.



NEW GOODS

FOR THE

RACES

LARGE SELECTIONS

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S LONDON MADE SHIRTS

WHITE WOOL TAFFETA, LONG CLOTH, ZEPHYR,

AERTEX CELLULAR AND COTELLA SHIRTS,

IN ALL SIZES \$2.75 TO \$5.75 EACH.

IRISH LINEN COLLARS

ALL SHAPES \$4.50 PER DOZEN.

THE LATEST STYLES IN

HATS, TIES, SOCKS, ETC., ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DRINK

"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

San Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

Ty Sing.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Tye.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE Co., Ltd.

Admitted to be the Best

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 348

SMART DAY AND EVENING GOWNS

AT

SPECIAL PRICES THIS WEEK TO CLEAR

BEFORE STOCKTAKING.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1917.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY (OFF-DAY).
FEBRUARY 26TH, 27TH, 28TH AND 3RD MARCH.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND AND ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WAHSE, Ltd., or at the Gate. Price \$10 for the Meeting (including the Off-Day), or \$4 per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, \$3.

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917. [330]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families. Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be reserved in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917. [331]

NOTICE.

PROPOS of the above, Members are hereby notified that although Membership of the JOCKEY CLUB entitles them to free admission to the Enclosure and Stands during the Race Meeting an opportunity is given to them to make a special contribution to the War Charities by also purchasing an admission Ticket at the Gate. A Book will be in care of the Gate Keeper in which Members are asked to record any such purchase.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917. [332]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersecretary on SATURDAY, the 24th inst.

No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersecretary. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917. [333]

WANTED.

PURE EUROPEAN POULTRY or **SETTING**. Write stating variety, age and price.

Apply to—
No. 23,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [328]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March, to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$2.50 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917. [329]

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of EXCHANGE BUSINESS on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 26th, 27th and 28th inst., at 11.45 A.M.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1917. [321]

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for UPHOLSTERY, DYEING, DRY-CLEANING WORK and MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES for H.M. Naval Establishments for One Year from the 1st April next.

Tenders will be received at the Commodore's Office until NOON on FRIDAY, 24th March, 1917.

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard.

The right is reserved of rejecting all or any Tenders and of accepting any portion of a Tender.

G. L. PLATT,
Naval Store Officer.
H.M. Dockyard,
Hongkong, 20th February, 1917. [323]

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of TIMBER, TIMBER MATERIALS and SPARS to H.M. Naval Yard for One Year from 1st April next.

Forms of Tender with full particulars may be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER.

Tenders must reach H.M. Dockyard not later than 5th March next.

G. L. PLATT,
Naval Store Officer.
H.M. Dockyard,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1917. [324]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, No. 6, Connaught Road, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 23rd Feb., 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th February, 1917, until FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1917. [325]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the Court House, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 24th day of Feb., 1917, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report on the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th February, 1917, to SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1917. [321]

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the CONCERNED),

TO-DAY (FRIDAY),
the 23rd February, 1917, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 17, Kennedy Road (Top Flat),

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Consisting of—
Teakwood Hall Stand, Roll-top Desk and Bookcase, Combined Handsomely Carved

Master Blackwood Sideboard, Large Blackwood Silver Cabinet, Bevelled Overmantel Mirror in Blackwood Frame, Blackwood Fire Screen with Blue and White Panels, Large

Blackwood Round Dining Table, Silk Tapestry-covered Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofa, Brass Double Bed (practically new), Teakwood

Wardrobe, Bureau, and Washstand all with Bevelled Mirrors, a few lots of Pictures, Table and Bed Linen, Glass Ware, &c.

One Good Dinner Service, Copper Fender and Fire Irons, Ice Chest, Shanghai Bath, &c., &c.

Also
One Upright Grand Piano by John Broadwood & Son, London (practically new and in splendid condition).

N.B.—Special attention is called to the TEAKWOOD BEDROOM SUITE, this having been made to owner's design and under his supervision; also to the CARVED BLACKWOOD SIDEBOARD and BLACKWOOD DINING TABLE.

On view from THURSDAY, 22nd inst., at NOON.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers. [326]

FOR SALE.

THE Auxiliary House Boat "Plover" 15 H.P. Parsons' Paraffin Motor, with complete outfit. New sails recently put up. Inspection invited. Address offers by letter only to—

SANG KEE,
Care of COMPTON BANK,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK. [329]

FOR SALE.

BABY'S PERAMBULATOR in good condition. Cost \$70.00. No reasonable offer refused.

Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [318]

WANTED.

A FLAT or UPPER FLOOR of about 10 Rooms situated between Lee House Street and Wyndham Street.

Apply to—
Dr. KITASHIMA,
Care of M. B. K. Ltd. [314]

WANTED—the End of February.

A EUROPEAN NURSE or GOVERNESS for two Children, six and five years. Good salary offered.

Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [308]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br. shaper, for Harbour or Ship. Apply in own writing with copy res., stating age and salary required to—

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon. [106]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

"HOLYROOD" Semi-detached, Six Rooms, Chatham Road, Kowloon. Closed Verandah facing Lyman Road. Apply—
DOWELL & Co., Ltd. [361]

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situated in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub-exchange.

Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [322]

TO LET.

NO. 46, ELGIN STREET, 9 Rooms House. From 1st April.

Apply to—
Dr. M. E. ASGER,
New Post Office Building. [289]

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road. [108]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—
FERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [102]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings. [97]

TO LET.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, 22nd Floor.

Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [90]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 2, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [172]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [68]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [99]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [291]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [28]

TO LET.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK.

"ELLANDON" No. 54, THE PEAK (Furnished).

NO. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 102, THE PEAK). Furnished, for 3 or 4 months from 1st June, 1917.

NO. 25, SHELLEY STREET.

8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett. Furnished for 5 or 6 months.

NO. 12, BEACONFIELD ARCADE SHOP.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.

KEILEY'S CREST, 66, PEAK.

NO. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

NO. 56, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).

Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [30]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

OLD BROWN

BRANDY

E

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 614.

it profitable so to do. She may therefore be depended upon to continue her policy of wholesale and cold-blooded piracy on the high seas regardless of the sufferings of innocent victims so long as it suits her purpose or until the Allies have completed their plans to frustrate her fell design. It is, of course, possible that China may be waiting for a lead from the United States. There is, however, no apparent reason why she should do this, for the circumstances of the two nations are entirely different. Apart from President Wilson's sincere devotion to peace—a devotion which is shared by the Government of China—he is confronted by exceptional difficulties owing to the fact that a considerable element of America's population is of enemy origin, and has already shown by numerous acts of treachery practical sympathy with the Central European Powers. Moreover, America is not only unprepared to take a part in the war commensurate with her importance, but stands to gain little and lose much in a material sense by participation in the strife. No such considerations need deter China. If she were to declare war against Germany she would not be expected to take any active part in the operations either on land or sea. Nor has she any reason to fear internal strife as the result of such a step. On the contrary, she would be able to put an end to the mischievous activities of those who are always ready to abuse her hospitality by distributing arms amongst the lawless elements of the population to assist them in defying authority, and by fomenting misunderstanding and ill-will between her people and the nationals of other Powers, whenever opportunity arises for the purpose of diverting some of the energies of the Allies from the prosecution of the war in Europe. There is little doubt that this policy was resorted to in China during the early part of last year in order to prevent Japan from supplying Russia with munitions. These unscrupulous methods, which are a constant menace to the peace and welfare of the nation, are largely financed from funds received by Germany from the Boxer indemnity—of which there is still \$13,500,000 outstanding—and from the interest on short term loans. The money derived from this source is employed, also, in subsidising the native Press to publish utterly misleading accounts of the origin, conduct, and progress of the war for the purpose of prejudicing the Allies and exalting Germany in the eyes of the Chinese. By raising herself on the side of the Allies, who form an impenetrable barrier both on land and sea between her and Germany, China would rid herself of an embarrassing guest and strengthen the bonds of amity between herself and nations which for many years past have shown themselves sincerely solicitous for her welfare by upholding her integrity and co-operating in her moral and material advancement, even when, as in the case of opium suppression, this has entailed heavy financial sacrifices. China would also improve her relations with her neighbour, Japan, who has already expressed approval of the threat to break with Germany if the lives of Chinese employed on merchant ships are further ruthlessly sacrificed to suit the Kaiser's convenience. At the same time China would be entitled to representation at the Conference called to settle the terms of peace, at which matters of great moment, affecting the whole world, will be discussed. When, as in the present case, the dictates of humanity and of self-interest both point in the same direction the course should be clear. Certainly it cannot be said that China need hesitate to take that course from any feelings of gratitude to Germany for favours received, for it was the Kaiser who sought to alarm Europe by raising the cry of the "Yellow Peril" and who gave the first indication of his faith in the policy of "frightfulness," which he has followed with such poor success in the present war, by urging his troops who were sent to take part in suppressing the Boxer rebellion to rival the exploits of Attila and his Huns and give no quarter, so that "No Chinaman will ever again dare even to look askance at a German."

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 23RD FEBRUARY, 1917.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

No confirmation has been received yet of the statement, telegraphed from London a few days ago, that China had followed up her protest against Germany's threat of "unrestricted submarine warfare" by severing diplomatic relations. It is a step, however, that she will be obliged to take, sooner or later, unless she is prepared to repudiate her own Note, because Germany has shown plainly that she has no intention of allowing the rights of other nations to stand in the way of her own interests, and the expostulations of China are not likely to be treated with any greater respect than, for example, those of America. Never since the first conceived the criminal design of converting Europe into a shambles under the delusion that she could dominate the world by force of arms has Germany paid the slightest heed to the rights of others, or to the laws of humanity. A nation which cynically declared that she regarded treaties merely as "scraps of paper" before she invaded Belgium and put its inhabitants to the sword in order to obtain an unfair military advantage over her more honourable adversaries may be trusted not to allow any scruples to deter her now that her position is becoming desperate. That she has pleaded for the observance of the old treaty between Prussia and the United States merely indicates that she recognises the sanctity of such instruments only when she finds

The normal Cable route to America and Honolulu being interrupted, telegrams for those places can only be accepted via Europe and the Atlantic Cables or via Japan.

Mr. A. Wilton, Consul at Yunnanfu, has been appointed as Consul General for France at Shanghai in place of Mr. P. E. Naggiar, Acting Consul-General, who is now going on leave.

The second annual report of the Overseas Club, Shanghai Branch, shows that during 1916 nearly £13,500, was raised. The membership was increased by 226, and now numbers 1,220.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Wooley, former residents of Kowloon, who only left the Colony for home last summer, will be glad to learn that their son, Capt. Eric Edgar Wooley, of the Gloucester Regiment, has been awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry in action.

The death is reported of Dr. J. M. W. Farham, of the American Presbyterian Mission. The deceased, who was in his eighty-eighth year, had laboured in Shanghai for 57 years as a missionary, making education his special interest. Before the end of 1860 he was attached to the South Gate schools, and for the next 28 years was their mainstay. In 1885 he joined the Presbyterian Mission Press, with which he was connected until 1898, when he became associated with the Evangelistic Church in Honan Road. Last March, in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, a meeting was given in honour of the 56th anniversary of Dr. Farham's arrival in China, and he was the recipient of many congratulatory addresses from Chinese and foreign pastors.

Yesterday forenoon at the Union Church, Kennedy Road, Mr. William Kerr, of Taikoo, son of Mr. James Kerr, Lochwinnoch, Scotland, was married to Miss Margaret Ure McAuslan, daughter of the late Mrs. James McAuslan, Renfrew, Scotland. The bride, who was given away by Mr. David McNeillie, Taikoo, wore a travelling costume of lawn-faced cloth, and a velvet and silk hat with fawn wings. She was attended, as matron of honour, by her sister, Mrs. Kenneth Logan, of Shanghai, who was attired in blue voile over silk with a hat of black satin relieved by a white osprey. Mr. William McKay, Taikoo, fulfilled the duties of best man. The ceremony was performed, in the presence of a number of friends, by the Rev. J. K. Macdonachie. At the close a reception was held at St. George's House. The newly-wedded pair left in the afternoon for Macao on their honeymoon.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED THEFT.

Before Mr. Wood, a Chinese was charged with attempting to steal a bag of rice from a godown in Connaught Road West.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that the defendant was really the tool of a foki, and was caught in the act of taking away a bag of rice. It was evident that a more extensive theft was intended.

Defendant stated that he had been employed by a foki to carry two bags of rice to an adjoining godown.

The evidence given showed there was truth in defendant's story, and the Magistrate discharged him.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Chinese appeared before Mr. Wood charged with attempting to commit suicide by hanging himself on the hillside near Pokfulam road, on the 18th inst.

Inspector O'Sullivan said the defendant had been medically examined and the doctor had certified that he was not insane. A colic working at the filter-beds saw the man hanging by the neck to a tree and thought he was dead. He reported the matter to the police, who, on arrival at the spot, found the defendant sitting on a rope smoking a cigarette. There was a mark of a rope on his neck.

In response to questions by Mr. Wood, defendant stated that he had come from Sandakan, two days ago. The Chinese authorities had paid his passage to Hongkong, and he had no money to pay his passage to Wanan, to which place he belonged. He had had little or no food for ten days.

Inspector O'Sullivan said he did not think the defendant meant to hang himself, but had taken this method of directing attention to himself and exciting sympathy.

The Magistrate directed that the attention of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs should be directed to the case, and remanded the defendant till to-day.

The "Envelopes of Mercy" distributed by the N.O. Daily News, in Shanghai, for the Belgian Children Fund have brought in Res. 25,458.50.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Burnett Merrill, daughter of H. F. Merrill, formerly Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, to Mr. Judson Stuart Landon, of Schenectady, New York.

THE WAR.

BRITISH SUCCESSES ON WESTERN FRONT.

THE NEW SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN: BOASTFUL STATEMENTS IN REICHSTAG.

AMERICA AND AUSTRIA—RUPTURE IMMINENT.

GERMANY SUMMONING "PERMANENTLY UNFIT."

General.

LATEST CABLES. (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN. GERMAN VERSION OF RESULTS.

AMSTERDAM, February 22nd.

The Committee of the Reichstag, sitting privately, listened to boastful statements by Ministers on the subject of unrestricted submarine warfare.

Herr von Zimmermann concluded a detailed statement of the position as regards the United States by asserting his firm confidence that Germany would attain her aims by the employment of submarines.

Admiral von Capelle said the Navy's expectations of ruthless submarine warfare had been surpassed. He accused the British Press, at the instigation of the Government, of counselling the extent of the sinkings. He admitted that this made it difficult to give definite figures, but although a number of submarines had not yet returned, there was no reason to think that a single submarine had been lost since the 1st instant. Those which had returned had reported that the British defensive measures remained within normal limits. There was practically no shipping in the North Sea.

Dr. Helfferich declared that the diminution of Britain's necessary supplies already approached the danger point. The decrease in December alone had been considerably greater than the average decrease during the whole of 1916, compared with 1915.

MILITARY TRAINING BILL. FOR THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, February 22nd.

After conferring with the President, the War Secretary has announced that he is about to send to the Congress a Universal Military Training Bill.

ARMED AND UNARMED MERCHANTMEN.

SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS.

LONDON, February 22nd.

In the House of Commons Sir Edward Carson mentioned that 75 per cent. of armed and 91 per cent. of unarmed merchantmen escaped after attacks by submarines.

Sir Edward also announced that the numbers of arrivals and departures of vessels in the United Kingdom would henceforth be published, also the names of ships which had been attacked and had escaped.

He stated that the German submarine losses had not been published because the policy of secrecy was most distasteful to the enemy; also, the Admiralty did not know whether a submarine was certainly destroyed.

AMERICA AND AUSTRIA.

DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE CERTAIN.

AMSTERDAM, February 21st.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that the American Note to Vienna on the subject of submarine warfare leaves no doubt that diplomatic rupture will follow.

GERMANY'S MAN POWER.

CALLING UP PERMANENTLY UNFIT.

BERLIN, February 21st.

The *Mittag Zeitung* states that medical re-examination of males born after the 7th September, 1870, hitherto regarded as permanently unfit, has been ordered to take place at Hamburg.

RESTRICTION OF IMPORTS.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT POSTPONED

LONDON, February 22nd.

Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons, announced that the statement promised by Mr. Lloyd George on the subject of restriction of imports has been postponed till the 23rd instant.

EARLIER CABLES.

IN TURKISH HANDS.

BRITISH OFFICERS AND MEN.

LONDON, February 21st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope stated that the Turks had taken prisoner 327 British officers and 1,632 men, 13 Dominion officers, and 140 men, as well as 195 officers and 3,573 men of the Indian Army, while 17 British officers and 1,385 men, and 4,879 Indians who had fought against the Turks were missing.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

HANDSOME SUBSCRIPTIONS.

LONDON, February 20th.

The City Corporation has given £250 yearly for nine years towards the endowment of the School of Oriental Studies; the Goldsmith Company, £5,000 of War Loan stock; the Chartered Bank of India, £1,000 donation and £100 yearly for five years; the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, £200 for five years; the National Bank of India, £100 for three years; the Mercantile Bank of India, £100; and Sir Marcus Samuel and Mr. E. Andrews £1,000 each. The last-named has increased his subscription from £100 as a tribute to the valour of the Indian troops.

BRITISH MAN-POWER.

QUESTION OF AGE LIMIT.

LONDON, February 21st.

It is stated that the Government has decided to revise all exemptions of men under thirty-one. If this is insufficient to provide the necessary number of men fit for active service, the military age may be raised to fifty.

WAR LOAN.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK'S SUBSCRIPTION.

LONDON, February 20th.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and clients have taken up £5,010,000 of the War Loan, of which £1,670,000 is new money.

EGYPT'S QUOTA.

LONDON, February 21st.

Egypt has contributed nearly five million sterling to the British War Loan, of which £3,750,000 is new money.

POSSIBLE PREMIUM BONDS.

LONDON, February 21st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said he had an open mind on the propriety of issuing a further Loan in the form of Premium Bonds, but legislation would be necessary.

TRAVELLING RESTRICTIONS.

MEASURES IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, February 21st.

Women and children are prohibited from travelling to Europe under any circumstances.

WEST PERTHSHIRE.

LONDON, February 21st.

The Coalition candidate, Colonel Stirling Kier, has been returned unopposed for West Perthshire.

PERSIAN MATTERS.

STEADY IMPROVEMENT OF SITUATION.

LONDON, February 21st.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon said the situation in Persia had steadily improved since August, when German intrigue reached its maximum, but Germany's dream of a German dominion from Antwerp to the Indian Ocean was by no means abandoned, while the Turks, though unable to advance, still occupied 30,000 square miles of Persia.

REMARKABLE MARCH.

LONDON, February 21st.

Lord Curzon, in the House of Lords, described a hitherto unmentioned march of the force commanded by Sir Percy Sykes, of one thousand miles, to Isfahan and Teheran, under the most perilous circumstances. It resulted in the establishment of order over a wide area and secured the existence of a pro-Ally government in Teheran. The object of Sir Percy Sykes was to organise the force of the Persian Gendarmerie under British officers in Southern Persia, which will ultimately number eleven thousand. Sir Percy Sykes' force is at present five thousand, besides an Indian escort of eight hundred. A similar force of Gendarmerie is being raised among the Bakhtiari tribesmen.

Lord Curzon hoped that Sir Percy Sykes would before long march from Shiraz and clear the brigands out of their nests in Western Persia.

Another force, commanded by Major Keith, had pacified Eastern Persia. Lord Curzon paid a tribute to the loyalty of the Amir of Afghanistan, who declined to be seduced by a tempting offer to spoil the Punjab. Though the Turks still occupied parts of Persia, the position of the oilfields was practically secure.

TARIFF PREFERENCES.

POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

LONDON, February 21st.

The Committee on Industrial and Commerce Policy proposes to report later on the question of a wider range of Customs duties and also on the question as to how far the Dominions could be met by granting them subsidies instead of tariff preferences.

It will be necessary to examine closely into the effect of imposing duties upon articles used for manufacturing purposes in Britain, especially in connection with the export trades, the shipping and ship-building industries.

The special position of India, Egypt and the Sudan, and also British commercial Treaty obligations, and the effect of the proposed policy upon the interests of countries with which our trade relations are specially important, must be considered.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

MONEY VOTED FOR PURCHASE.

WASHINGTON, February 19th.

The Senate has passed a bill appropriating five million sterling for the purchase of the Danish West Indies.

BRITISH FOOD SUPPLY.

COMPULSORY LAND POWERS.

LONDON, February 19th.

The Press Bureau states that the Board of Agriculture empowers local authorities compulsorily to take over land for allotment purposes with a view to maintaining the food supply.

MESOPOTAMIA AND DARDANELLES COMMISSIONS.

PUBLICATION OF REPORTS.

LONDON, February 20th.

It is expected that the report of the Mesopotamia Commission will be ready for publication in March.

The Dardanelles Commission Report will be published immediately.

OBITUARY.

SAN ANTONIO, February 21st.

The death of General Funston is reported. Deceased was born in 1863 at New Carlisle, Ohio. He was Captain Major and Lieut.-Col. Cuban Insurgent Army, 1896-1897. Commanding 20th Kansas Infantry, 1898, and went to the Philippines where he was promoted to Brigadier General. He organised and commanded an expedition resulting in the capture of Aguinaldo.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, February 20th.

The price of silver stands at thirty-eight. The market is quiet, but steady.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH SUCCESSES.

TRENCHES AND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, February 21st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—We seized a portion of trenches on the north-east of Gueudecourt, and entered trenches on a 550 yards front to the south of Armentières, penetrating deeply and inflicting many casualties.

We raided enemy lines to the south-east of Arras on a 500 yards front, reaching the support line. Many were killed and dug-outs and mine-shafts were destroyed. We took 114 prisoners here. The total prisoners for the day numbered 184. Our casualties were light.

FRENCH FRONT.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY FIRE.

LONDON, February 22nd.

A French *communiqué* says:—There has been reciprocal artillery in the region of Butte-de-Mesnil, on the right bank of the Meuse, near Cauriers Wood and Bezonvaux.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, February 21st.

A German official wireless message says:—We frustrated British attacks to the south-east of Ypres astride the La Bassee Canal, and French attacks between the Meuse and Moselle.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMERICA PREPARING.

ADDITION TO SUBMARINE FLEET.

The Naval Committee of the Senate has agreed to an amendment of the Naval Appropriation Bill proposing the construction of fifty additional submarines for use on the Pacific Coast.

SUPER-FRIGHTFULNESS.

SINKINGS.

LONDON, February 20th.

The latest sinkings reported are the steamers *Tolo* and *Okenmet*, as well as two small craft, all British, of a total tonnage of over 8,000 tons.

A SWEDISH CONTRAST.

LONDON, February 21st.

The Swedish Press denounces the submarine of Sweden's biggest sailing ship, the *Hugo Hamilton*, from Valparaiso to Sweden with a cargo of salt-petre, contrasting this flagrant breach of international law with the British methods.

GERMAN BLOCKADE FUTILE.

LONDON, February 21st.

The report for 1916 of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association states that Britain's ocean-going tonnage has been reduced less than five per cent. in the two and a half years of war. It says that these figures show the futility of the German blockade.

OF LITTLE EFFECT.

NEW YORK, February 21st.

Lord Robert Cecil, interviewed by the Associated Press, said submarine warfare had so far had very little effect on imports into the United Kingdom, but it had interfered to some extent with the trade of neutrals. Some of the Scandinavian and Dutch trans-Atlantic steamers were now afraid to call at United Kingdom ports in order to be searched and thus to avoid the trouble of search at sea. The British Government had consequently arranged that such ships should be searched at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

THE SEARCHING OF VESSELS.

LONDON, February 21st.

An Order-in-Council has been published in the *Gazette* enacting that, in view of German submarine warfare, unless vessels bound to and from neutral countries adjacent to Germany call at British or Allied ports in order to be searched, they shall, until the contrary be established, be deemed to be carrying enemy goods and will be liable to capture and condemnation. But ships calling at British or Allied ports for examination shall not be presumed to be carrying enemy goods and shall not be condemned merely because they are carrying enemy goods.

DUTCH STEAMSHIPS TO CALL AT HONGKONG.

AMSTERDAM, February 20th.

The Nederland Shipping Company and the Rotterdam Lloyd will shortly resume services with eight passenger steamers between Java and San Francisco, touching at Hongkong, Nagasaki and Honolulu, and connecting with the Holland-America Line from New York.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

SIR EDWARD CARSON ON SUBMARINISM.

LONDON, February 21st.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson, in introducing the Naval Estimates, said the amount of which was not specified, said the House was asked to vote 400,000 men. To October last, eight million men had been moved overseas with only one or two untoward incidents, besides 5,500,000 tons of explosives and war-material. Since the war, the Navy had examined 25,874 ships.

Submarinism was a grave problem which had not yet been solved, but he was confident that the measures being devised would gradually greatly mitigate the seriousness. An Anti-Submarine Department had been established, composed of the best experienced men.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ROUMANIAN REPORT.

LONDON, February 22nd.

A Roumanian *communiqué*, dated the 18th instant, states that there has been weak artillery and patrol encounters on the whole front north of Dornavata. The enemy furiously bombarded with gas shells the Russian positions north west of Focani. The Russians dispersed reconnaissances in this region.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO. LTD.

The 30th annual general meeting of the above was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., yesterday. The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton presided, and those also present were Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, and Messrs. E. V. D. Farr, C. S. Gubbay, S. H. Dodwell, A. O. Lang, A. S. D. Coulson and A. David (Directors), and Messrs. D. K. Moss, H. Humphreys, G. C. Mowat, P. H. Wolf, H. E. Kew, A. A. Fyfe, C. H. W. Kew, R. Packham, N. Croucher, T. W. Robertson, T. G. Weall, J. W. Taylor, P. Tester, L. S. Greenhill, A. E. Crappnell, and S. C. Ismail, with Mr. W. S. Brown (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, with your permission I propose to take them as read. The past year's working at the wharves discloses a large increase in our earnings from all sources, and is attributable partly to the greater number of steamers with large cargoes now utilising our wharves, partly to the large volume of cargo now passing through Hongkong which under normal circumstances would proceed by other routes, and partly to an unusual demand for godown accommodation during the summer. The results have been so satisfactory that your directors are able to recommend an increase in the usual dividend from 7 per cent. to 8 per cent., and a payment of a bonus of \$2.00 per share from the increased profits. With regard to the maintenance of an 8 per cent. dividend, while it is unwise to prophesy the development of our business and the growing demands upon our berthing and godown accommodation, justly us in looking forward with confidence to the future. Considerable improvement and additions to our premises have been recently completed. The new steamer wharf has proved a success, and besides relieving the congestion of work at our other wharves permits of our berthing the larger and deeper draught steamers operating in these waters. The two single storey godowns, mentioned in the report, I am pleased to say are being fully utilised, while the filling in of the old Police Basin, besides joining up our property on either side of this site, gives us the necessary land for erecting a modern three storey godown when the opportunity occurs of obtaining material at reasonable figures. This building cannot, however, be delayed much longer, and in order to maintain our business, it may be necessary to proceed with the erection of the godown even while materials are at their present exceptionally high cost. With this end in view, we deem it advisable to carry forward to next year's account a larger amount than usual. I do not think there is anything else that requires special mention, and after the adoption of the report and accounts, Mr. Humphreys seconded the proposition, which was unanimously carried.

On the proposition of Mr. Weall, seconded by Mr. O. H. W. Kew, the appointments of Messrs. E. V. D. Farr and A. O. Lang as directors were confirmed. Mr. GREENHILL proposed, and Mr. J. H. Kew seconded, the reelection of the retiring directors: the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim and Mr. A. David. Messrs. F. Maitland and H. Percy Smith were re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$500 each, on the proposition of Mr. PACKHAM, seconded by Mr. ROBINSON.

This was all the business, and the Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be ready to-day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TONNAGE DUES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—If I am correct, I remember some of your correspondents have already touched on the point of raising the tonnage dues hitherto charged on vessels plying in these waters. I beg, however, to bring forth this matter again, approving of the increase of one cent more on the actual fee charged by the Government. The reasons are obvious; the Shipping Offices have been reaping an immense profit ever since the beginning of the War. Why should they not pay part of their profits into the War Charity Funds?

This, I hope, the Government will not overlook. It is only a trifling increase but it will greatly benefit the War Funds. The sooner this is done the better. I am a seaman myself, and we ought to participate in these funds.

I hope the suggestion will be taken in hand as soon as possible.

I am, etc.,

A. MARINER.

[We would remind our correspondent that shipping companies registered in England have to pay an Excess Profits tax and that they also contribute voluntarily to War Charities. It frequently happens that additional taxation is passed on to others and is a hindrance to trade. We must not "kill the goose that lays the golden egg" in Hongkong.—Ed.]

THE MILITARY SERVICE COMMISSION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—May I seek some enlightenment through the medium of your columns on a subject of importance?

A few days ago a friend of mine addressed an application to the above Commission offering himself for active service. After a lapse of about a week he received a reply to the effect that "the Commissioners regret that they are unable to consider applications from persons of Indian race who may wish to leave the Colony for active service."

Now, according to the proclamation issued by H.E. the Governor, all "male British subjects" are entitled to apply; therefore, I fail to see why applications from persons of Indian race—especially those who were born in this Colony—should be rejected without any definite reason being stated.

Are not persons of Indian race included in the term "male British subjects"? If not, I should be inclined to call that term ambiguous.

Is it because the British Government still doubts the loyalty of the Indians? Have they not shown enough signs of their loyalty and devotion in this great war? I always had the idea that all races living under the Union Jack—the symbol of liberty and fraternity—were considered equal, irrespective of race, color or creed. If this is true in times of peace, then why make this distinction in times of war?

Surely the loyalty shown by members of the Indian Community in helping to secure the defence of the Colony merits some consideration in their applications to leave the Colony for active service.

Can you, Mr. Editor, point out to me the reason for this distinction?

Yours faithfully,

Hongkong, February 22nd, 1917.

[We admit that the wording of the Proclamation leaves much to be desired in point of clearness. We cannot pretend to explain the Government's meaning, but of this we are sure—no reflection upon the loyalty of any section of the inhabitants of the British Empire is intended.—Ed. H.D.P.]

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated February 14th, state:—

Our market is quiet and prices have a slight downward tendency on account of there being no demand from any direction and the arrival of the new crop of paddy at Cholon being in excess of requirements.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January to the 6th February is 100,962 tons against 89,681 tons in 1916.

We quote to-day:—White rice, No. 2 Sifted Japan quality, Hongkong \$3.33 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for February—March shipment.

"OUR LITTLE BIT" SOCIETY.

Yesterday "Our Little Bit Society" forwarded their usual fortnightly parcels of comforts for the troops to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, London, through the courtesy of Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co., consisting of the following:—

1,672 rolled bandages
1,800 swabs
133 flannel many-tailed bandages
26 eye bandages
20 pairs surgical stockings
60 caps
58 milk covers
14 pairs socks
41 floor mops
4 mufflers
91 suits pyjamas
6 silk padded waistcoats
1 set games

Also to the Shropshire Light Infantry, Hongkong, 200 pairs socks and 100 mufflers.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S

NAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the

"OLD
SQUARE"

WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED

1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA.LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

YOU CAN DO IT YOURSELF.

If you know any one who suffers, if you suffer yourself in the relentless grip of rheumatism, if your joints are stiff or swollen, your muscles weakened, or your limbs drawn out of shape, if you suffer from headache, neuralgia, sciatica, or other bodily tortures, it is within your power to cure yourself or your friends. No need to employ expensive remedies or hire exorbitant physicians.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

makes any man or woman his or her own physician. It gives instant relief to all rheumatic trouble, neuralgia, headache, sciatica and other bodily pains and aches. A bottle should always be kept at hand. Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong:—
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
255-10

Don't Worry!
In here

KEATING'S

KILLS

**BUGS
FLEAS
MOTHS
BEETLES**

TINS 3/6

ASAHI BEER.



DAI NIPPON
BREWERY CO. LTD. TOKYO.

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.
The No. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 11.40—No. returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly from Shanghai to Tientsin, and increased slightly over N.P. China. It is nearly stationary in the South.

An anti-cyclone has formed over N. China. The western will freshen along the east coast of China, and remain fresh to moderate over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 0.60 inch, against an average of 2.71 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Road — N.E. winds fresh; cloudy some drizzle.
Victoria Harbour — N.E. winds fresh to strong.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lantau) No. 1.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lantau) No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 23rd February to 1st March

Day of Week	Date	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
		Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height
Fri.	23	10 25	7.0	4 20	0.9	10 25	7.0
Sat.	24	11 25	6.5	5 20	1.0	11 25	6.5
Sun.	25	12 25	6.0	6 20	1.1	12 25	6.0
Mon.	26	1 25	5.5	7 20	1.2	1 25	5.5
Tue.	27	2 25	5.0	8 20	1.3	2 25	5.0
Wed.	28	3 25	4.5	9 20	1.4	3 25	4.5
Thurs.	29	4 25	4.0	10 20	1.5	4 25	4.0

JUST ONE AFTER DINNER

will prevent that uncomfortable heavy feeling and aid digestion. Two taken at bed-time dispel Constipation as gently as nature next morning.

PINKETTES

cure Biliousness, Sick Headaches, Liveriness, clear the complexion and sweeten the breath. Of all chemists, or post free for 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 88, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY
11.30 a.m.—China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Households Furniture, etc., at No. 17, Kennedy Road (Top Flat), by Messrs. Hughes & Hong.

TO-MORROW
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Meeting of Shareholders at the City Hall.

Monday, 26th Feb.—
Hongkong Races—1st Day.
Tuesday, 27th Feb.—
Hongkong Races—2nd Day.
Wednesday, 28th Feb.—
Hongkong Races—3rd Day.
Thursday, 29th Feb.—
Hongkong Races—Off Day.
Thurs. and Fri., 28th and 29th March.—
Flower and Vegetable Show in the Botanical Gardens.
Saturday, 10th March.—
12.30 p.m.—Hongkong and South China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., General Meeting, at the Office of the Liquidators, New Government Building.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL

Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.
Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold at all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2

HUNGRY GERMANY.

GRAVE ECONOMIC CONDITION.
THE ROUMANIAN HOPES.

Germany is rapidly exhausting her reserves of food, and her prospects for the winter are of the gloomiest, while as for Austria-Hungary the task of providing adequate nourishment for her population is beyond the power of any Government that could possibly be formed. These are the conclusions arrived at by a well-informed correspondent (says *The Daily Telegraph*) after a survey of the economic condition of the Central Empires in November. During no month since the beginning of the war did the information from every source, enemy and neutral, official and private, furnish such striking evidence of progressive deterioration. No more satisfactory evidence of a grave crisis in Germany's internal affairs could have been afforded than the recent peace proposals of the German Chancellor. No doubt there were other motives, but Germany would never have opened these negotiations unless she had been convinced, in the first place, that nothing was to be gained from a continuance of the war; and, secondly, that the internal distress had reached a point which might threaten irremediable disaster.

Papers like the *Kreuz-Zeitung* and the *Koelnische Zeitung* still indulge in vague promises of ample booty from Roumania to make good the deficiencies in the home production, but these promises no longer carry conviction. It is now stated that during January 1st, 1916, and the date of the entry of Roumania into the war that country exported 2,332,000 tons of grain and fodder to the Central Empires, of which Germany received 1,300,000 tons, Austria 997,000 tons, and Hungary 133,000 tons, and there is every reason to hope that the booty in grain and fodder will not exceed these figures by an amount which would materially influence the effect of the blockade.

There is, however, another danger to be apprehended from a continued occupation of Wallachia, and that is that if the enemy succeed in sowing wheat the crops will be available nearly two months earlier than in Germany; so that the fruits of this year's harvest need only be made to last ten months. A change of tone in the German newspapers in regard to the relief to be expected from Roumania has lately been very noticeable, and it looks as if they had received instructions to avoid raising exaggerated hopes. It has to be remembered, too, that Austria and Hungary, and probably Turkey and Bulgaria also, are contending for the benefits to be derived from Roumania's booty, though no one will have much doubt as to which will get the lion's share.

INCREASING DESTITUTION.

Valuable corroborative evidence of the increasing destitution in Germany comes from neutral sources. A verified instance is that of a member of a neutral Legation in Berlin, who fell ill from no other cause than lack of proper nourishment, and had not entirely recovered from the effects even after a fortnight spent in his own country. A Spanish journalist of notorious pro-German proclivities, who was sent to Germany for the express purpose of writing up the German case, admitted on his return to Spain that Germany was suffering from a scarcity of food amounting in some districts almost to famine, and stated that the discontent and dissatisfaction arising from this cause were very noticeable; while a Danish traveller reports that the measures taken by the authorities to mitigate the want of food are so hopelessly inadequate as only to cause the smouldering discontent of the people to flare up into active expression. Danes whose business has called them to Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria say that the opinion in commercial circles is that the people will not be able to resist much longer.

Even the interferences of members of German Legations in neutral countries have become suspiciously open since the Government made the first overtures of peace. They have even been heard to admit that the economic conditions in Germany are so serious that her resources cannot last out for more than two months, and that starvation is in sight.

There are already signs of a threatened shortage of coal in some parts of Germany, owing to lack of labour and difficulties of transport, and restrictions are being placed on the consumption of coal for domestic purposes.

The sole article of food of which there appears at present to be a sufficiency is bread. The wheat and rye harvest is said to be 1,500,000 tons, and the barley and oats harvest 3,500,000 tons better than in 1915. If this were really so, there would hardly be no reason to reduce the bread ration during the coming year, but the facts that there is still some doubt as to the possibility of maintaining the present supplementary bread ration for heavy workers, and that all idea of any increase of the general ration has been rejected, raise suspicions of the accuracy of these figures. Moreover, if barley is so plentiful, why is it necessary to reduce the allowance of barley to the breweries?

FAILING HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

It is the failure of the potato harvest that has been the largest factor in bringing about the present scarcity of food in Germany. It amounts to only 21,000,000 tons, against 24,000,000 tons in the previous year. Potatoes form the principal food of millions in Germany, and if the new crop reports are to be believed the German people are faced with the possibility of a potato famine before the spring. At present, however,

it is the gradual exhaustion of the supplies of all fatty foods that has caused the graves injury to the health of the people; and, in spite of various Government schemes to increase production and ensure a fair distribution, fatty foods grow scarcer and scarcer. In Berlin the milk supply is so short that the ordinary citizen cannot even buy skimmed milk; butter is steadily diminishing, and little, if any, hog's fat reaches the market.

As regards prices it has to be borne in mind that as they are regulated by artificially fixed maximum rates they furnish no index as to the state of supplies. Still they afford a fair indication of the cost of living. Rice in October cost five times as much as before the war, eggs and hard more than four times, bacon more than three times, and beef, mutton, veal, pork, butter, split peas, and haricot beans more than twice as much. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Government are at their wits' end how to provide the bare necessities of life and to curb the rising tide of disappointment and discontent.

How far all this has affected the health of the people is a matter upon which evidence is conflicting. Statistics have been produced to show that the rate of infant mortality is low; but evidence from other sources seems to show clearly that the women and children are suffering in health, and Herr von Graevenitz, the head of the Imperial Supply Office, recently made the significant admission that the health of both male and female workers in the industrial districts had been impaired by their enforced abstention from fat and milk, and that the efficiency of workers in munition factories had diminished by 30 per cent.

It would, nevertheless, be misleading even now to encourage hopes of the enemy's immediate exhaustion, or to represent Germany as on the point of being starved or on the brink of financial bankruptcy or revolution. Her stocks are low, but there is still enough to go round; at a pinch, for many weeks to come. Her people are irritated at the duration of the war and the sufferings entailed by it; but there is as yet no sign of revolution. Her powers of resistance in the economic sphere may prove to be more stubborn and sustained than highly coloured accounts of conditions in Germany might lead us to anticipate. Though a patched-up peace might possibly be secured by economic exhaustion, a peace such as we aim at can only come as the result of Germany's defeat in the field.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

There are up to the present no indications that the occupation of Wallachia has resulted in any alleviation of the economic straits in the Dual Monarchy. Everything on the contrary, points to increased food stringency. The lower classes cannot understand why, if all the reported captures of grain are true, nothing is done to mitigate their sufferings, and they evidently suspect that the greater part of the booty is being sent to Germany. The available supplies of food are gradually becoming exhausted, and the general position is steadily becoming more desperate. But it is too early to conclude that no relief is to be expected from Wallachia, and we must wait for some weeks before attempting to form any definite opinion of the practical effect produced by the successful enemy campaign in Roumania.

A neutral diplomatist, who left Vienna at the end of October, states that the food problem was then becoming more and more acute, and there was growing anxiety among all classes as to the future. Prices were rising, and there was a scarcity of everything, especially butter, fat, milk, and eggs. The people were particularly incensed at the price charged for beer, which cost 88 heller per mug against 26 heller in peace time, and was, moreover, exceedingly nasty. The state of affairs in the country districts, he said, was becoming worse and worse, chiefly owing to the disastrous results of the corn harvest. Riots took place at Graz on October 12th and 13th, when the windows of the principal hotels and restaurants were smashed, and several large shops were looted.

Potatoes are the sole remaining cheap staple food of the poor, and recently the deliveries have been barely sufficient to cover the daily consumption. It has been impossible to store up the large reserve stocks necessary to feed the capitals during the winter months, when transport becomes impossible, so that the inhabitants are faced with the potato famine before the spring. Meat with the exception of pork is cheaper; but this does not imply any improvement in the supplies, which, on the contrary, are smaller from month to month. The reason of the fall in price is the smallness of the demand, meat having become a luxury of the rich.

All these hardships are beginning to tell upon the health of the people. The rate of mortality among the working classes, which was already high before the war, has risen alarmingly, women and children being especially affected. The percentage of female labour to male, which before the war was 16, is now 89. Among the registered workers, 3,000 are under 12 years of age, and in the provincial munition factories over 4,000 children under 8 have been putting in long hours for many months past.

THE HARWICH FLEET.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe paid a very high compliment to the Harwich Fleet the other day. The Grand Fleet having asked to have as much leave as was granted to the Harwich Fleet, Sir John replied:—

"The Harwich Fleet deserve all the leave they get and much more. When I see them I shall raise my hat to them, and shall not expect a salute in return."

It is impossible to conceive a higher compliment being paid by an officer in the position of the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty.

WHAT THE WOMEN SAY.

How she came to be at our working party I do not remember. I suppose one of the regular members brought her, for certainly she had never been before and never came again.

If she had been an habitude, well, the rest of us would shortly have resigned! She could do straight knitting if she was helped at intervals, and she could hem a seam (very badly), but as for cutting out or putting together what other people had cut out, or fashioning a pair of socks or even a muffler off her own back she could no more do it than fly, and what was more, she did not want to be able to. I suppose she thought the helpless pose was still in fashion to some extent.

But it was not her uselessness that annoyed us so inexpressibly—it was her mental attitude. I did not know that there were any women like her in England, but after all, there are some fools that even this war will not cure of their foolishness. She was evidently one. "Somehow, it does seem a pity," she began conversationally in the first convenient pause, "that we didn't make peace when the Germans seemed so ready to. It would be so nice to have peace again and all the shops lighted up and food not so frightfully dear, wouldn't it? And then it's so dreadful to think of all those boys being killed at the front. There was a picture of such a handsome one in the paper this morning—a V.C. I think he was."

There was a pause. A speech like that needs some thought for its adequate answer.

"You have many relatives fighting, perhaps?" asked someone politely at last. "Oh no," she answered, "my husband is exempt, and I haven't any near relations of military age. No, the war has really done us a good turn on the whole, for my husband's income is just about doubled with Government contracts. But of course—there was a note of magnanimity in her voice—"one couldn't wish the war to go on just because it benefits oneself."

This again seemed a difficult remark to answer, but finally a quiet woman spoke from a distant corner.

"I think," she said gently, "that it is perhaps because you have not suffered, and sacrificed for your country that you feel like that about a German peace. I don't say about a real peace—what we all feel about that is the sort of thing it is quite impossible to express, I think—but this premature patching up of things before the enemy are properly smashed. And, if you will forgive me for saying so, it seems to me that only those who have suffered have any right to say whether they want peace or not."

We looked at the Quiet Woman approvingly—we had not known she had this in her.

"If I'm not mistaken," she went on, "there are in this room at the present minute representatives of almost every kind of loss and trouble that the war has given rise to. I wonder," she looked round, "whether we could find out what is the general feeling about fighting to a finish or making peace now. I will say my say at any rate. Some of you know what my only son was killed early in the war, over two years ago now. He was what most of us call a typical young Englishman, absolutely fearless and straight and honest where he knew he was right. He was the centre of my world, almost my all in all, yet if by voting for the German peace I could bring him back to life I would not do it. If England made peace now it would mean that the country for which he fought and died was not the England he had believed it to be. It would mean, in fact, that his death was all in vain."

She stopped, and after a moment the War Bride began to speak in her turn.

"I have been married six months," she said, "and my husband went back to France the day after the wedding. He has been wounded slightly twice since then, and he will be coming home to me soon, without one of his legs and in danger of losing his sight. But if I had to go through all those weeks of anxiety again, and if I knew that in the end he would be even more terribly maimed, I would not have peace yet—and I know he would not."

"My lover," said the Engaged Girl, "was once reported missing for a month and I thought him dead. But I too would go through that ghastly time again—I would even," her voice dropped, "choose that the report should be true, and that I should never see him again, rather than have the peace the Germans want."

"I was on the spot at the time of a Zeppelin raid," said the Mother, "and I saw with my own eyes some results of their system of frightfulness. A little child living in the next road... I can't talk of it. My own children, thank God, escaped except for the fright; but I shall never get over the awful feeling that it might have been one of them. And yet if I had to lose them in some such horrible way, if the only road to ultimate victory were through the depths of agony that Belgium knew, I would still say we must go on to the bitter end, for only so can we exact payment for the uttermost farthing for the crimes they have committed."

"My troubles," said the Shabby Girl, "seem trivial beside some others, but are very real to me. We were quite comfortably off when war broke out, as we had been all my life. But the outbreak of war meant that, without quite understanding how, we suddenly found ourselves very poor. I am not strong enough for very hard work, and I have never learnt to do any kind of brain work, so I have taken a post as 'useful companion,' which is all I seem to be fit for. My two brothers are in the trenches. Life is so unlike anything we had ever known that it seems as if it must be just a nightmare and that we shall presently wake up. But if (Continued at foot of next column.)

CAREERS FOR BOYS.

WASTED YEARS AT SCHOOL.

"We take the men from the university who might have got a First in Greats if they had tried; men who were presidents of their common room or first in rowing; men who showed they knew how to get on with their fellow-men," said Mr. W. L. Hichens, chairman of Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co. explaining to the Headmasters' Conference at the London Guildhall recently the qualifications of university men engaged by his firm.

His firm preferred recruits between sixteen and seventeen in the engineering shops, and he often wondered why the number of boys from public schools was so small, for it was to engineering we must look to increase the wealth of the world. Boys preferred the counting house, the Army, or the Civil Service, and the explanation in part was that comparatively few scholarships were offered to carry boys through the period of apprenticeship.

The engineering pupils must be got at the impressionable age, when they can adopt the life of a working man and be treated like a working man's son. It is important, too, because young men have to get a good part of their training through the ordinary everyday mechanic who looks upon young fellows from the university as suspect but treats the boys of sixteen like his own.

"Ability and moral strength of character is what we want. The true function of education is to teach a man to live and not how to make a living—a very different thing." He condemned the maxim of "safety first" in choosing a boy's career and the senseless examinations which gave a man a place for life because he knew whether shawms had strings." (Laughter.)

UNIVERSITY AFTER WORK.

Mr. Hichens explained that after serving an apprenticeship in the shops and drawing office it was his firm's wish that their young men should go to a university for an engineering course. They found that the boy of 18 or 19 had not acquired any special advantages by his two extra years at school which would enable him to outstrip the boy who had started his business career earlier.

The code of honour which regulated the modern schoolboy's everyday life was derived, not from religious teaching, but from the cricket field or the football ground. He grew to understand that he must "play the game" in the affairs of everyday life, but he was not taught that there is a "fair work" corresponding to a "fair play."

Assistant masters were on an average paid less than his (Mr. Hichens' firm's) workmen, and considerably less than his skilled mechanics. It was a sweated trade as much as any in the East End of London, and for the same reason—owing to the working of unrestricted competition.

"NOTHING A YEAR" OFFER.

In his presidential address, the Rev. J. R. Wynne-Edwards (headmaster of Trinity Grammar School) said a scholar of Trinity, who obtained first class in both parts of the Science Tripos in his three years at Cambridge was recommended to a great armament firm, who offered him a post exactly nothing a year for two years, with the prospect of being taken on at the end of that time at a salary. If they had offered him 25s. or 30s. a week he would have risked it.

A university student asked a possible employer if his B.Sc. was essential, and was told that it would not invalidate his application. (Laughter.) One still heard of graduates serving in Government munition works as science experts at £2 a week, while workmen in the same works might be earning 25 or 26 a week.

All our troubles were to be multiplied a hundredfold by the war lasting longer, none of my family would vote for this peace."

The grandmother took up the tale. She was a young-grandmother, not much over sixty, an ordinary intelligent, experienced, elderly English lady.

"During all the later years of my life," she said, "there has been a shadow that recurred from time to time and made me tip-toon common with my fellow-countrymen, troubled and anxious. It was that indefinite thing that was best expressed as 'the German menace.' I have travelled in Germany, and the attitude of the people always filled me with misgivings. Of course there were innumerable exceptions, but the majority of them were jealous of English people and disliked them because they did not understand them. I have never forgotten being there at the time of Queen Victoria's death and being forced to recognise that the general atmosphere was one of ill-concealed jealousy. And there women are so stupid! There is no hope for a country when that is the case, whatever the men may be like."

"Their marvellous military system filled me with doubt and fear, and I used to look at my children and wonder whether the day would come when I should have to mourn my sons and my sons-in-law because of this so strong, so stupid, so jealous nation. And the day has come. One of my sons is dead and one of my daughters is a widow, and the others may be before the end comes. And when I look at my grandchildren, orphaned some of them now, I vow that they shall never, if I can do my mite to prevent it, know the agony of mind and the ghastly horrors that we have had to go through. We have suffered much, we can suffer more—a great deal more if necessary—for the children's sake."

There was a silence, a longer one this time. "Do you understand now?" asked the Quiet Woman at last softly.

But there was no answer. GRACE MARY GOLDEN, in the *Daily Mail*.

FOOD PRICES IN GERMANY.

QUOTATIONS NOMINAL AS MANY ARTICLES ARE UNOBTAINABLE. AN AMUSING SATIRE.

Returns are now available of the prices in Germany of the principal articles of food as they were at the end of last November. The prices given below are an average of 50 of the chief towns. We annex the prices of the year before the outbreak of war:—

	Nov. 1916.	Nov. 1913.
*Yellow peas.....per lb. (none)	Os. 2d.	Os. 2d.
*Haricot beans.....	Os. 2d.	Os. 2d.
*Lentils.....	Os. 2d.	Os. 2d.
Food potatoes.....	2s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Butter.....	Os. 2d.	Os. 2d.
Wheat flour.....	Os. 2d.	Os. 2d.
Rye flour.....	(none)	Os. 2d.
Coffee and substitutes.....	2s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Sugar (refined).....	Os. 2d.	Os. 2d.
*Lard.....	(none)	Os. 7d.
*Buckwheat.....	Os. 2d.	Os. 2d.
Full milk.....per qt. Os. 3d.	Os. 3d.	Os. 3d.
Egg.....	Os. 3d.	Os. 3d.
Horse flesh.....per lb. 2s. 0d.	Os. 4d.	Os. 4d.

NOTES ON THE SCARCITY.

The following notes are necessary for the better understanding of the above table. Potatoes are sold at a fixed price, but as they are practically unobtainable, and where obtainable are doled out at the rate of 3lb. per adult per week the low price means nothing. In varying measure the same thing applies to butter, wheat flour, and rye flour; also to sugar, milk, and eggs. The other day the German papers stated that holders of eggs were entitled to one egg between January 28th and the end of the month, but that after this date there was much uncertainty.

The important articles marked with an asterisk are among those which have not been offered for sale for some months. The last quotation for yellow peas was 7d. a lb., against 2d. for lentils 9d., against 2d. Rice has also disappeared. The last quotation being 9d., against 2d. Lard was last quoted at 3s. 6d., against 7d. It is to be borne in mind that these are average prices, and that in some towns the prices ranged 50 per cent. higher than in the table.

Flour, bread, and coffee are sold in the prescribed mixtures. Coffee is sold mainly in three mixtures: (1) with 50 per cent. bean coffee, (2) with 25 per cent., and (3) with 10 per cent. Qualities lower than these are corn coffee, malt coffee, etc.

A VIENNA SATIRE.

The Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung* makes a satirical suggestion based on the exceeding scarcity of provisions, and on the inability even of those blessed with means to procure the necessities of life. The Socialist journal says:—

"A multitude of young people are busily engaged getting up theatrical performances for the benefit of the very poor. Crowds of charitable persons flock to these entertainments and pay their money. The booking clerks swim in bathos. The ladies of the committee revel in delight. But the poor get nothing but money, for there is nothing to get. The food is not to be had."

The *Arbeiter Zeitung* makes the following suggestion: "Let the entrance money be paid in potatoes, kidney, butter, sugar, eggs, peas, beans, turnips, even in jam and other preserves. Fish is inadvisable, as it does not keep. The booking office receives added importance. A table and a plate would be no longer all that is necessary. There would be necessary large storehouses. A difficulty, however, would arise in the valuation of articles. For example, how much would a ham be worth compared with a peck of peas? The programme on which the prices are printed would grow enormously in volume. First row of stalls: A box of sardines, or a pound sausage, or half a fowl, or 2lb. of potatoes, or 3lb. of peas."

"Or there might be simplifications. For example, there might be a potato evening at which all seats are paid for in potatoes. There might be a butter, an egg, or a ham evening. Tips in restaurants and elsewhere might also be paid in kind. If the waiter is attentive a potato would reward him, for extra service two potatoes, or if that seems extravagant, say a big potato and a small one." The *Arbeiter Zeitung* turns the idea round and round with all the bitter humour of a Swiss. There is an amusing picture of a head waiter rolling about a sort of perambulator filled with potato tips and the guests measuring the precious tubers with their eye before parting with them.

THE KING'S TRIBUTE TO WORKERS.

FULL SUPPORT FOR VICTORY.

The King sent the following reply to a letter sent by the National Council of the National Workmen's Council conveying good wishes for the New Year, and calling the King's attention to the fact that the working classes desire that the war should be prosecuted to a successful finish:—

Buckingham Palace, Jan. 2nd.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 31st last, and to say in reply that I have received the King's command to convey through you an expression of his Majesty's best thanks to the National Workmen's Council for the loyal and cordial terms of their New Year's message.

It is a matter of the utmost gratification to the King to know that in this great war he has the full support of the workers of the country, who can so greatly help in assuring the victorious issue we all mean to attain. The foundation of a lasting peace, bringing in its train all the blessings of future prosperity and welfare, calls for the helpful co-operation of the whole nation.—Yours faithfully,

BRITANNIA.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

VISCOUNT FRENCH'S EULOGY.

Field-Marshal Viscount French declared open No. 150a, Southampton-row (formerly the Premier Hotel), as a Salvation Army hostel, last month, and, in his address, spoke in glowing terms of the British soldier and of the good work done by the great organisation which had provided the hostel. It was his firm conviction, he said, based upon his experiences at the front, that the British soldier of to-day was possessed of a very extraordinary moral spirit and power. (Cheers.) He could not in any other way explain the almost supernatural courage, tenacity, and endurance shown in the field throughout the war. It was only those who had served with our troops and had known how terribly they had been tried who could realise that. Only men imbued with the spirit of the noblest self-sacrifice and devotion to their duty towards God and their country could have possibly obtained such results under such circumstances. (Cheers.) It was the man in the trench who had saved this country from disaster. (Cheers.) That was a fact none of us would or could forget. One could not help thinking that the work of the Salvation Army and kindred associations during the past fifty or sixty years had helped to bring about that wonderful spirit, their aim and object having always been to inculcate in young men and women the noblest and highest ideals. (Hear, hear.) Most gratefully and thankfully acknowledging, on behalf of the Army, all that the Salvation Army had done for it, he had pleasure in declaring the hostel open.

The War Office, Viscount French declared, were deeply grateful to the founders of these hostels, which offered welcome and rest to the soldier. Of the many social organisations that had come into existence, and had been of enormous benefit to the community, none had done more splendid results in all parts of the British Empire than the Salvation Army. (Cheers.) It might be said with absolute justice that the followers of this great and wonderful man, the late General Booth, had reached peoples and communities in all parts of the world whom they alone had been able to touch with their benign and wholesome influence. It was, indeed, a very great work the Salvation Army had done. Its activities throughout the war had been of the greatest benefit to the soldiers, and were deeply appreciated by the men. Hutments had been established everywhere, at home and in France; motor-ambulances had been at work throughout the war zone; members of the Salvation Army were engaged in the visitation of the sick and wounded at the front; comforts of all kinds had been distributed to the troops; and, last, but by no means least, the greatest help and assistance had been rendered to the widows, orphans, and wives of the men fighting for us at the front. (Cheers.)

The new hostel is the seventh of its kind set up by the Salvation Army since the outbreak of war. It contains 350 beds and makes the total sleeping accommodation provided by these hostels sufficient for 2,000 soldiers.

SOCIALIST UNREST IN GERMANY.

STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS.

The Dutch Socialist extracts from the first number of the German Socialist minority paper *Spartakus*, giving incidents which, though several months old, reveal the extent of the revolutionary movement in Germany.

A strike of 60,000 workers occurred in Berlin and Brunswick as a protest against the condemnation of Liebknecht in July, 1916. This is referred to as a spark in a powder magazine, causing great anxiety to the ruling classes, who foresee a great movement of the proletariat approaching.

These strikes prove, says the *Spartakus*, that the great mass of workers have again begun to thirst after a struggle with the ruling classes, and are unwilling any longer to be the tools and the obedient imperialist war. Against the threatening danger the ruling classes bring into motion the old means of conflict and force, and reports from all parts of the Empire reveal a real epidemic of arrests, trials, and brutal sentences.

There was a great demonstration at Essen on August 16th by the Social-Democratic Party. Announcements of the demonstration were allowed only in the non-Socialist Press, and the Censor also demanded that the Socialist leader should speak in the spirit of the Chancellor's declarations, but this he absolutely refused to do. Two thousand persons assembled in the evening and found the entrance to the meeting-place placarded with notices that the meeting had been forbidden. The crowd, including members of the police, notices, and began to shout. Long live imprisoned Karl Liebknecht! They then formed up and marched in good order through the town, passing the office of the great capitalist newspapers, the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, and close to the *Kammandantur*, the crowd of thousands singing the workers' "Marseillaise" and other Socialist songs. Cries of "Long live Liebknecht!" and "Away with war!" resounded through the air. The police repeatedly endeavoured to arrest the demonstrators, whom the crowd as often rescued. In consequence of the demonstration, the secretary of the Social-Democratic organisation was summoned to the police office, where he was informed that if the workers held a second demonstration the whole organisation would be accounted responsible.

BRITANNIA.

THE BEST OFFICERS.

WHAT THE SOLDIER LIKES IN US.

[BY AN OFFICER IN FRANCE.]

The ideal officer in this war is not quite the man of the text-books. He is not necessarily the man who has answered all the requirements of Sandhurst and the Officers' Training Corps.

He is not always of the pattern moulded by fine writing and high thinking. He is the man who approximates, as far as is humanly possible, to the standards laid down by Thomas Atkins himself, the only authorised judge of how an officer fills the bill.

I have met out here officers who on military grounds had the approbation of their "C.O.s" and the commendations of higher people. Yet they were so far removed from the actual life of their company as a Landplander is from the danger of sunstroke. They were good in their way—lived up to the alphabet in the matter of rank, or, on parade, but everything was "tick" on parade, but they just lacked that understanding touch which bridges distinctions of rank when it comes to making a brotherhood of our civilian Army.

At the best this New Army of ours stands for a nation in arms. The life of it is civilian, the soul of it human. It has tensored scores of letters in which Thomas A. of 1916 has confessed he could never be a soldier either by training or by enthusiasm. He is just a good patriot, fiercely fighting for his faith. He is too bad a soldier, in the text-book sense, to pick up the tricks of the professional; he is too good a civilian to be anything but a clever amateur in the business of war. Already he has proved that valour is not a product of the militarist machine, and that what he lacks in comparison with the professional soldier he more than balances by the qualities which have voluntarily brought him to arms.

I graduated to a commission from the ranks, and have therefore experienced the point of view both of the man who gives the order and the man who obeys. A knowledge of the latter's life, his ideas of the war, his philosophy, his psychology, his whole *raison d'être* for wearing khaki, has been invaluable to me since I "crossed over."

Even now the study of Thomas A. is by no means complete. He becomes more complex, more amazing, and more lovable as the war goes on.

His letters do not reveal all that he thinks and feels, for the simple reason that he cannot always find words for his thoughts. His conversations are just as revealing. He rarely talks shop and never goes into heroics. Many people have wondered why the soldier on leave has so little to say about his life out here. To those whose vision of war is limited to written or pictorial descriptions, it seems almost incredible that a man straight from the cauldron should speak so calmly of his experiences. It is the truth nevertheless.

The best explanation I can give is that in a life so ordered, there are few routine and regular things, and few salient features. Discomfort, Life, and Death, these are the elements that play upon the chords of the soldier's emotions, for in them you have the causes of his depression, his gaiety, his hopes, and his faith.

This, then, is the man for whom the ideal officer has to be found. Let it be said at once that the Old Country has not wanted in vain for men to lead its citizen soldiers in the best possible manner. The successes have always been "temporary" officers but permanent gentlemen.

Indeed, the only way to the heart of the New Army is the civilian way, the social way, the human way, the way of sympathy and understanding. There has to be a spirit of "We're all in it and it's a realisation that the man in the ranks has given up for his patriotism what is so much to him as the officer's sacrifices are to the officer. Nay, many of them have given up more. The great terror to the dependents, may suffer want and poverty if he "gets one in the wrong place." Officers as a whole do not have to add this to their anxieties while serving.

Working up *esprit de corps*, getting to know your men, earning their esteem and good will, and never slackening in efficiency or discipline are matters vitally important in the winning of wars. That is where we have always a big advantage over the Boche; that is why the men out here know that we can win as long as their people at home have made up their minds when the war is lost. Not a general has yet had to find fault with the men as a whole. The human stuff is of the best that ever went to battle. But you cannot win modern wars with big hearts alone.

In the middle of these notes I had a visit from the orderly sergeant, who asked me to see Private B. I had seen Private B. last night. He had written a somewhat harsh note to his wife because things—which can be bought cheaper at the Expeditionary Force Canteen than in Chelsea—had not been sent out. Private B. has six children. As a general he is a horrible, prying job. I had to read his letter. I sent for the writer, and after an unfeeling chat Private B. said that it was a bit unreasonable of him to expect so much of his wife. The postage alone from Chelsea would cost almost as much as the parcel was worth! Through some kind friends at home who send me soldier comforts, I was able to fix up Private B. with what he wanted. I gave him his letter back and asked him to let me know by to-night if he still wanted it posted. He has just sent me. He has torn up the letter and thanked me for checking his impulse. The parcel arrived to-day!

There are scores of ways in which the civilian officer can help to keep the home fires burning without losing anything either in self-respect or the discipline of his company. Some officers cannot find the happy way, some do not try, and some would not be successful if they tried. Thomas A.—let it be said in all respect—is something like a horse in his like.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ENEMY BANKS.

SIR W. PLENDER'S REPORT.

The report of Sir William Plender, Controller of the London agency of the five enemy banks, concerning which there has been much discussion in Parliament and the Press, has been issued in the form of a Blue-book [Cd. 5450] of 32 pages. The salient features of the report are:—

That on the outbreak of war the assets of the five banks, the Deutsche Bank, the Dresdner Bank, the Direction des Disconto-Gesellschaft, the Oesterreichische Laenderbank, and the Anglo-Austrian Bank, were returned at £23,373,494, leaving an apparent deficiency of £5,107,819.

That by September 30th last this deficiency had been reduced by £87,081 to £5,020,738.

That liabilities to British, Allied, and neutral subjects to the extent of £27,000,000 had been discharged by September 30th.

That the accommodation granted by the Bank of England to these banks in order to enable them to pay off their liabilities had been reduced by the end of September from £11,835,037 to £2,810,823.

That, to complete the work required under the licences, the following work remains to be done:—

(1)—The collection of outstanding assets must proceed as far as possible, and any surplus assets be deposited with the Bank of England.

(2)—The remaining balances and securities held by the banks on behalf of non-enemy customers must be withdrawn.

(3)—Securities other than those at the free disposal of non-enemy customers must be vested in the Custodian, and the licence of the banks realized.

Sir William Plender suggests that, as the German banks' premises are to be sold, his appointment as Controller should come to an end as soon as possession is given to the purchasers.

With reference to the form of the licences under which the scope of the operations of the banks has been restricted, the Controller says that whether the banks would or would not be permitted to resume business after the war. No business has been done other than what was necessary to complete transactions of a banking character entered into before August, 1914. The practical effect has been to discover and break the relations between the banks and their connections.

Until January, 1916, the limited operations of the banks were carried out within the terms of the licences. That month, however, directions were issued by the Treasury having for their object the disintegration of the banks, and from that time for all practical purposes, the report states, liquidation ensued. The enemy banks protested against these directions, but the Treasury refused to amend their order. No alteration, however, was made in the terms of the licences, except in the case of the Deutsche Bank, the licence for which was revoked on October 30th, 1916.

In regard to the allegations made in August, 1914, that the German and Austrian banks had been shipping abnormal quantities of securities and bullion to the Continent just before the outbreak of war, the supervisors appointed to the different banks report in all cases that they have been unable to discover any unusual movements of the kind occurred.

The cost of control and supervision has not fallen upon the Public Exchequer; it having been entirely paid out of the funds of the banks.

COST OF THE WAR.

Economists here have calculated that the belligerents will have spent on the war the sum of £26,000,000,000 sterling between the time if hostilities continue until the beginning of the autumn at the present rate of expenditure. The German writer on economy, Herr Georg Bernhard, publishes an article in the review *Plutus*, in which he reckons the war expenses of Germany up to the end of next June at £26,000,000,000. He states that it will be extremely difficult to face this outlay by means of further loans, with him. But he thinks also that this heavy total can be reduced to £23,750,000,000 by the seizure and confiscation of all fortunes in the German Empire. This remedy, Herr Bernhard admits would have disastrous consequences on German economic and industrial life. Therefore he demands, in conclusion, that a "contribution" of from £2,000,000,000 to £2,250,000,000 shall be imposed on the enemies of Germany as part of the conditions of peace!

and dislikes. There are some people he cannot like, and nothing will gain for them his affection. Well-meaning kindness from one officer comes to him as patronage—which he loathes; while the slightest consideration from another earns for the officer a permanent place in the temple of his *esprit de corps*.

If you are fortunate enough to be an officer of the likeable kind, life in the Army, and especially on active service, offers a splendid opportunity for enjoying to the full the priceless reward of your men's good will and affection. Miss the opportunity and there is little chance of atonement. The Potsdam methods will lead to ignominious failure.

Regarding Thomas A. as a close-fitting collar, of his khaki and that his soldierly qualities are admirable. He will never give you down, even if you test him by every demand required for beating the other side. He is always a good patriot, a generous judge, an heroic fighter, and a lovable comrade. It is difficult to speak of him without reverence; difficult to write of him without adulation.—Daily Mail.

Paper for Printing, Packing, and Newspaper Purposes, Cardboard, etc., in any size, colour, and weight.

YAMADA & CO.

Minami Mori-Machi, Kita-Ku, OSAKA, JAPAN.
Cable Address: Yamadakamiten, Osaka.

Code used: A.B.C. 5th Edition. Being the Sole Agents for The Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the largest paper-mill in the Orient, having capacity of turning out over 150,000,000 lbs. in a year with 80 stands paper machine, we are in a position to execute any number of orders satisfactorily at short notice. Correspondence in ENGLISH is respectfully solicited.



THE MIRROR SHOWS PLAINER THAN WORDS WHAT A WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT MAY BE REALISED BY A GAIN OF EVEN 10 OR 12 POUNDS.

We strongly recommend every man and woman reader of this paper, who is thin, pale, weak or run down, or who has lost his or her buoyant, youthful energy, or who suffers from loss of appetite, or from debility, either nervous or physical, to try a new, scientifically compounded preparation called Sargol.

The trouble with most people who appear like "a bag of bones" is not that they do not get enough to eat, but that they do not assimilate what they do eat. They simply go through the natural motions of eating, but the flesh-giving part of what they eat just passes away without being assimilated, and consequently does not do them any good.

Sargol helps digest your food and aids in its assimilation. There is no need for you to be a "skinny" and go around with that pinched, hungry, half-fed look any longer. Sargol will make you plump, sleek and "fit as a fiddle."

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

57-3

PETER DAWSON'S



Whisky is the whisky with a growing popularity, because its elegant flavour is solely due to original fineness developed by Age. Obtainable from all Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

58

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, HONOLULU, HONGKONG, AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers and Cargo for the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Passes will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The conditions and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing date, &c. apply to E. V. D. PAER, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIN.

JAVA-PACIFIC-LIN.

THE Steamship

"TIJEMBAH,"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claim will be admitted after the 24th Feb. at Noon will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 26th Feb. or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th Feb. at 10 A.M. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIN.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1917. 1315

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 27th inst. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst. at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1917. 132

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"FURYALUS,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 7. February, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the underwriter in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOO & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1917. 135

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "VENEZUELA."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SINGAPORE AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit issued by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, Feb. 27th at 10 A.M. All claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining on board after March 1st will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately for countersignature.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
By E. C. MORTON,
General Agent.

56

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and according to the quickest Freight Transports from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELDERMAN & ETCHELL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"KANGHOU"	On 23rd Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHOU"	On 25th Feb. 10 A.M.
HONGKONG and SWATOW	"CHIHLEI"	On 26th Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 27th Feb. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TRAN"	On 28th Feb. Noon.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"TAMSIU"	On 1st Mar. 10 A.M.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 1st Mar. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CEINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest, Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "YINGHOU," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular, reliable service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
TELEPHONE 39.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... FRIDAY, 23rd Feb. at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARAIAK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to	Leave Hongkong	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917
COLOMBO	1917	1917	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave H'kong about	Leave FROM about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE (S) TAMBA MARU (THURSDAY 8 h
Capt. Akimatsu 12,500 Mar. at Noon.
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE
SSHDZUOKA MARU (WED'DAY 23 h
Capt. Noma 12,500 Mar. at Noon.
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BANGKOK, HURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

KORE direct	TOSA MARU	SATURDAY, Feb. 24th
	Capt. Sakamoto 10,000	
	YETOROFU MARU	SUNDAY, Feb. 25th
	Capt. Hirata 8,000	
	BENTEN MARU	(MONDAY, Feb. 26th
	Capt. Tomita 8,000	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	PENANG MARU	(SUNDAY, Mar. 25 h
	Capt. Kusibiki 10,000	
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	(FRIDAY, 16th
	Capt. Takeda 9,600	Mar. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FUSHIMI MARU	(THURSDAY, 15th
	Capt. Iizawa 21,000	Mar. at 11 A.M.
	SHIRINO MARU	(TUESDAY, 20th
	Capt. H. Fraser 18,000	Mar. at 11 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.
Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORE, Manager.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	MON., 25th Feb.
TENYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 6th Mar.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	SATUR., 24th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	MON., 2nd April
PERSEA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	MON., 16th April
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 28th April

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$948 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£48.2).

" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of obtaining from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO;
TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

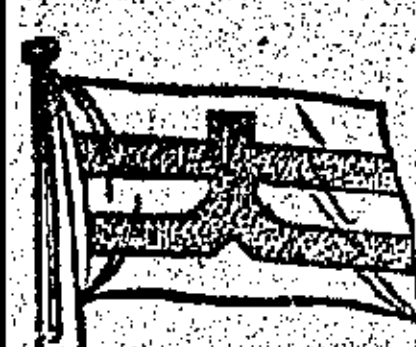
Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... STEAMERS ... TO SAIL

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740. J. TOURNET, Acting Agent,
Queens Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 1st Mar. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This Line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Bantuan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KALJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 25th Feb. at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 1st Mar. at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

